WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DAVID FULTON, EDITOR. OUR COUNTRY, LIBERTY, AND GOD. ALFRED L. PRICE AND DAVID FULTON PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 1. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1845. NO. 20.

PUBLISHED
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

TERMS
OF THE
WILMINGTON JOURNAL:

Two Dollars and fifty cents if paid in advance.
$3 00 at the end of three months.
3 50 at the expiration of the year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers. No subscription received for less than twelve months.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Inserted at one dollar per square of 16 lines or less, for the first, and twenty-five cents for each succeeding insertion. 25 per cent will be deducted from an advertising bill when it amounts to thirty dollars in any one year. YEARLY standing advertisements will be inserted at $10 per square.

All legal advertisements charged 25 per cent higher.

☞ If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

☞ Letters to the proprietors on business connected with this establishment, must be post paid.

OFFICE on the south-east corner of Front and Princess streets, opposite the Bank of the State.

A. L. PRICE, Printer.

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

CORNELIUS MYERS,
Manufacturer & Dealer in
HATS AND CAPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
COMMISSION & FORWARDING
MERCHANT,
LONDON'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILLIAM COOKE,
Receiving and Forwarding Agent,
AND
General Commission Merchant,
Next door North of the New Custom-house,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GILLESPIE & ROBESON,
AGENTS
For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and all other kinds of Produce.
Sept. 21, 1844. 1-tf

ROBERT G. BANKIN,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York.
september 21, 1844. 1-tf.

WM. SHAW.
Wholesale & Retail Druggist
WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN HALL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
Second brick building on Water, South of Mulberry Street,—up stairs,

The Hanover House,

IS now open for the reception of company. The undersigned would be happy to accommodate all who may call upon him.
JOHN CHRISTIAN.
Feb. 9, 1844. 5-6m.

Fire
INSURANCE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having been appointed Agents for the Williamsburg New York Insurance Company, are prepared to take Risks on buildings and merchandize in town; and, also, on buildings in the country, at the lowest rate of premium. KELLY & McCALEB.
Nov. 22, 1844. 10-6m

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
BOOTS & SHOES
AT THEIR OLD STAND.

C. & C. BRADLEY

WOULD inform their friends and customers, that they are now prepared to furnish them with almost any article in their line that can be called for, of their own manufacture and of the best materials, which, for kind and quality, will be sold as cheap as at any other establishment in the State. They have a large stock of

Negro Brogans,

men's and boy's, both sewed and peged, all of which will be warranted.

——ALSO;——

a good assortment of gentlemen and ladies

RUBBA OVER SHOES,

CORK SOLES, &c. &c.

The Manufacturing and Repairing will be attended to as usual, of the best material, and as to STYLE shall be made to suit the wishes of all who may favour them with a call.

N. B.—ALSO, for sale, Northern tanned

Sole Leather, Calf Skins,

and any other kind of Stock that may be wanted.
Shoe Maker's FINDINGS, &c.
Nov. 22, 1844. 10-3m

Notice to Turpentine Makers.

THE subscriber is now prepared to sell Naval Stores of all kinds to the best advantage; his charge will be moderate and every needful attention given. When the price is depressed and owners wish to hold for an improvement, he will furnish a WHARF, and make suitable ADVANCES either in CASH or GOODS, to enable them to do so. Those wishing to SHIP will have every necessary facility. The subscriber flatters himself, that his EXPERIENCE coupled with INDUSTRY wil secure him a liberal share of business.
JAMES I. BRYAN.
March 22, 1844 11-tf

Laughable Story.

The following is a laughable account of the misfortunes that befel an American gentleman upon a visit to a lady in Paris, to whom he bore letters of introduction. After relating a number of ludicrous and amusing mistakes upon his entrance into the presence of the lady, he thus proceeded:

The ordinary routine of a French dinner commenced. A regular series of servants appeared each instant at our elbows, inviting us to partake of a thousand different kinds of wine, under strings of names which I no more understood than I understood their composition, or they did my *gaucheries*. Resolute to avoid all further opportunities for displaying my predominant trait, I sat in the most obstinate silence, saying *oui* to every thing that was offered to me, and eating with the most devoted application, till my fair neighbor, tired with my taciturnity and her own, at length herself began a conversation by inquiring how I was pleased with the opera. I was just raising a large morsel of potato to my mouth, and in order to reply as quickly as possible, I hastily thrust it in, intending to swallow it hastily. Heavens! It was as hot as burning lava. What could I do? The lady's eyes were fixed upon me, wating a reply to her question. But my mouth was in flame. I rolled the burning morsel hither and thither, rocking my head from side to side; while my eyes, which involuntary I had fixed on her, were strained from their sockets. She regarded my grimaces, of the cause of which she was ignorant, with an expression of amusement and surprise, at which I can laugh now when I think of it.

"Monsieur is ill!" at length she gently and in anxious tone inquired; I could bear no more. My mouth was flaying with intolerable pain; so quietly abandoning the point, I opened it to the utmost, and out dropped the infernal brand upon my plate. Not the slightest tendency to risibility ruffled the imperturable politeness of the lady. She soothingly condoled with me on my misfortune, then gradually led the conversation to a variety of topics, still exerting the magic influence that true politeness always exercises, & I began to forget even my own blunders. Gradually my cheeks burned less painfully, and I could join in the conversation without the fear that every word I uttered shared the fate of the action I attempted; I even ventured to hope; nay to congratulate myself, that the catalogue of calamities was completed for the day.

"Let no man call himself happy before death," said Solon, and he said wisely.—The Ides of March were not yet over. Before us stood a dish of cauliflower, nicely done in butter. This I naturally enough took for a custard pudding, which it sufficiently resembled. Unfortunately my vocabulary was not extensive enough to embrace all the technicalities of the table, and when my fair neighbor inquired if I was fond of *chorfleur*, I verily took it to be the French for custard pudding, and so high was my panegyric of it that my plate was bountifully laden with it. Alas, one single mouthful was enough to dispel my illusion.

Would to Heaven that the *chorfleur* had vanished with it. But that remained bodily, and as I gazed despondingly on the large mass that loomed almost as large and burning as Vesuvius, my heart died within me. Ashamed to confess my mistake, although I could as readily have swallowed an equal quantity of soft soap. I struggled on manfully against the montaneous heap atits base—and shutting my eyes and opening my mouth to inhale as large masses as I could without stopping to taste it. But my stomach soon began intelligibly enough to intimate its intention to admit no more of this nauseous strange beneath its roof, if not even expelling that which had gained an unwelcome admission.

The seriousness of the task I had undertaken, and the resolution necessary to excite it, had given an earnestness and rapidity to my exertions which appetite could not have inspired, when my plate, having got somewhat over the edge of the table, upon my leaning forward tilted up, and down slid the disgusting mass into my lap. My handkerchief, unable to bear so weighty a load, bent under in its turn, and a great portion of it landed safely in my hat. The plate righted itself—as I raised my person and saw as I glanced my eye around the table that no one had noticed my disaster, I inwardly congratulated myself that the nauseous deception was so happily disposed of. Resolved not to be detected, I instantly rolled my handkerchief together, with its remaining contents, and whipped it into my pocket.

The dinner table was at length deserted for the drawing room, where coffe and liquors were served round. Meantime I had sought out what I considered a safe hiding place for my hat, beneath a chair in the dining room, for I dare not carry it any longer in my hand, having first thrown a morsel of paper, to hide the cauliflower should any one chance, in seeking for his own hat, to look into mine.

On my return to the drawing room, I chanced to be again seated by the lady by whom I had sat at the table. Our conversation was resumed, and we were in the midst of an animated discussion, when a huge spider was seen runnin up her arm.

"Take it off—take it off," she ejaculated in a terrific voice.

I was always afraid of spiders; so, to avoid touching him with my hand, I caught my pocket handkerchief from my pocket, and clapped it at once upon the miscreant, who was already mounting over her temple with rapid strides—Gracious heavens! I had forgotten the cauliflower which was now plastered over her face like an emollient poultice, fairly killing the spider, and blinding an eye of the lady—while little streamlets of soft butter gently glided down her neek and bosom.

"Mon dieu! Mon dieu!" exclaimed the astonished fair.

"Mon dieu!" was re-echoed from every person's mouth.

"Have you cut your hand?" inquired one.

"No! no! —the spider—monsieur is killing the spider."

"What a quantity of entrails!" ejaculated an astonished Frenchman, unconsciously to himself.

Well might he be astonished; the spray of the execrable vegetable had spattered her dress from head to foot. For myself, the moment the accident occurred, I had mechanically returned my handkerchief to my pocket, but its contents remained.

"What a monster must it have been," observed a young lady, as she helped to relieve my victim from her cruel situation, "I declare I should think it had been living on cauliflower."

At that moment I felt some one touch me; and on turning, I saw my companion who had come with me.

"Look at your pantaloons," he whispered.

Already half dead with the confusion and disaster I had caused, I cast my eyes upon my once white dress, and saw at a glance the honorable extent of my dilemma. I had been sitting on the fatal pocket, and had crushed out the liquid butter, and the soft, paste like vegetable which had bedaubed and dripped down them, till it seemed as if it were actually dissolving my pantaloons.

Darting from the spot, I sprang from the place where I had left my hat; but before I could reach it a sudden storm of wrath was heard at the door.

"Sacre! bete! sacre!" there in the first syllable being made to roll like a watchman's rattle, mingled with another epithet and name that an angry Frenchman never spares, was head ringing like a fierce tempest without the doors. Suddenly there was a pause; a gargling sound, as of one swallowing involuntarily—and the storm of wrath again broke out with redoubled fury. I seibed my hat and opened the door, and the whole matter was at once explained; we had exchanged hats—and there he stood, the soft cauliflower gushing down his cheeks, blinding his eyes, filling his mouth, hair, mustaches, ears and whiskers. Never shall I forget that spectacle. There he stood astride, like the Colossus, and stooping gently forward, his eyes forcibly closed, his arms drooping out from his body and dripping cauliflower and butter from every pore.

I staid no longer, but retaining his hat, I rushed from the house, jumped into a "fiacre," and arrived safely home; heartily resolving that, to my latest hour, I would never again deliver a letter of introduction.

More Results of the Result.

'Mr. Swindle what's the matter with this 'ere milk lately? It looks very dirty.'

'Why, Mrs. Spraggs, I used to mix it with first rate spring water, but since Polk and Dallas are elected, I can't afford that: so I draw some from the old duck pond as I come along, and mix in.'

'Polly, my dear,' says Mrs. Snubbs, 'I'm astonished at you, daughter. Why do you go out of nights without any gentleman to attend you? You will soon establish your character forever as a real night walker.'

'Why, mother, didn't father say long ago, that if Polk should be elected, there would be no more *protection*, and I think we may as well accommodate ourselves to this state of things first as last.'

'Well, Peter, change that,' says Mr. Spruce to the barber, as he rises from being shaved, handing him half a dollar.—'But stop, what is this, (looking in the glass,) you have shaved only this side, and have left my beard all growing on the other.'

'Yes sir,' says Peter, 'I can shave only one side these times: but then I charge you only tree cent. I don't dare to do business as I used to do, when we thought Massa Cooney Clay would be elected.'

'Hallo, Boots, what does this mean,' says Mr. Birch, at the Hotel. 'If here isn't one of my boots blackened and polished enough to put your own ebony face to the *blush*, while the other is as rusty as an old gun. Come, snow-ball, just do this other one.'

'No, no, Massa, since Polk am 'lected, dis nigger don't dare to do only *half* as much business as 'fore. Me only black one boot now.'

'Hallo, Jim, what are you doing with that poor dog? His yells are enough to break the heart of a horse-block.'

'Well, I'm very sorry, Sam, but you see I am cutting his tail off, for Squire Cribb says that since Polk and Dallas are elected, we must all cur-tail immediately, or else we shall be ruined, and the Squire knows all about these things.'

Providence Gazette.

From the St. Louis Reveille.

Swallowing Oysters Alive.

BY SOLITAIRE.

A SUCKER—HIS FIRST OYSTER—SWALLOWING IT ALIVE—TERRIBLE SITUATION—THE RESCUE—DISAPPEARANCE.

At a late hour the other night, the door of an oyster house in our city was thrust open, and in stalked a hero 'rom the Sucker State. He was quite six feet high, spare, somewhat stooped, with hungry, anxious countenance, and his hands pushed clear down to the bottom of his breeches pockets. His outer covering was hard to define, but after surveying it minutely, we came to the conclusion that his suit had been made in his boyhood, of a dingy, yellow linsey-woolsey, & that, having sprouted up with astonishing rapidity, he had been forced to piece it out with all colors, in order to keep pace with his body. In spite of his exertions, however, he had fallen in arrears about a foot of the necessary length, and, consequently, stuck that far through his inexpressibles. His crop of hair was surmounted by the funniest little seal skin cap imaginable. After taking a position, he indulged in a long stare at the man opening the *bivalves*, and slowly ejaculated—'Isters!'

'Yes, sir,' responded the attentive operator, 'and fine ones they are, too.'

'Well, I've hearn tell of isters afore,' says he, 'but this is the first time I've seed 'em, and prehaps I'll know what *thar* made of afore I git out of town."

Having expressed this desperate intention, he cautiously approached a plate, and scrutinized the uncased shell fish with a gravity and interest which would have done honor to the most illustrious searcher into the hidden mysteries of nature. At length he began to soliloquize on the difficulty of getting them out, and how queer they looked when out.

'I never seed any thin' hold on so—'takes an amazin' site of screwin', hoss, to get 'em out, and aint they slick and slip'ry when they does come? Smooth as an eel! I've a good mind to give that feller lodgin's, jest to realize the effects, as Uncle Jess used to say about spekelation.'

'Well, sir,' was the reply, 'down with two bits, and you can have a dozen.'

'Two bits!' exclaimed the *Sucker*, 'now, come, that's stickin' it on rite strong, hoss, for *isters*. A dozen on 'em aint nothin' to a chicken, and there's no gittin' more'n a picayune a piece for them. I've only re-alized 45 picayunes on my first ventur' to St. Louis. I'll tell you what, I'll gin you two chickens for a dozen, if you'll conclude to deal.'

A wag, who was standing by indulging in a dozen, winked to the attendant to *shell out*, and the offer was accepted.

'Now, mind,' repeated the *Sucker*, 'all fair—two chickens for a dozen—you're witness, mister,' turning at the same time to the wag; 'none of your tricks, for I've hearn tell that you city fellers are mighty slip'ry coons.'

The bargain being fairly understood, our *Sucker* squared himself for the onset—deliberately put off his seal-skin, tucked up his sleeves, and fork in hand awaited the appearance of No. 1. It came—he saw—and quickly it was bolted! A moment's dreadful pause ensued. The wag dropped his knife and fork with a look of amazement and horror—something akin to Shakspeare's Hamlet on seeing his daddy's ghost—while he burst into the exclamation—

'Swallowed *alive!* as I'm a Christian.'

Our Sucker hero had opened his mouth with pleasure a moment before, but now it *stood* open. Fear—a horrid dread of he didn't know what—a consciousness that all wasn't right, and ignorance of the extent of the wrong—the uncertainty of that moment was terrible. Urged to desperation, he faltered out—

'What on airth's the row?"

'Did you swallow it *alive?*' enquired the wag.

'I swallowed it jest as he gin it to me?' shouted the *Sucker*.

'You're a dead man!' exclaimed his anxious friend: 'the creature is *alive*, and will eat right *through you*,' added he, in a most hopeless tone.

'Git a pizen pump, and pump it out!' screamed the *Sucker*, in a frenzy, his eyes fairly starting from their sockets. 'Oh, gracious!—what'll I do?—It's got hold of my *inwards* already, and I'm dead as a *chicken!*—do somethin' for me, do—don't let the infarnal sea-toad eat me afore your eyes.'

'Why didn't you put some of this on it?' enquired the wag, pointing to a bottle of strong pepper-sauce.

The hint was enough—the *Sucker*, upon the instant, seized the bottle, and, desperately wrenching out the cork, swallowed half the contents at a draught. He fairly squealed from its effects, and gasped, and blowed, and pitched, and twisted, as if it were running through him with electric effect, while at the same time his eyes ran a stream of tears. At length, becoming a little composed, his waggish adviser approached, almost bursting with suppressed laughter, and enquired—

'How are you now, old fellow?—did you kill it?'

'Well, I did, hoss—ugh-ugh-o-o-o my *inwards*. If that *ister* critter's dyin' agonies didn't *stir* a ruction in me equal to a small airthquake, then 'taint no use sayin' it—it squirmed like a sarpent when that killin' stuff touched it; *but*'—and here, with a countenance made up of suppressed agony, and present determination, he paused as if to give force to his words, and slowly and deliberately remarked—'If you git two chickens from me for that live animal, I'm d—d!' and seizing his seal-skin he *vanished*.

The shout of laughter, and the contortions of the company at this finale, would have made a spectator believe that they had all been '*swallowing oysters alive.*'

From the New Orleans Picayune.

Singular Encounter with a Deer.

We have received, from a gentleman of veracity, the following particulars relative to a most singular encounter between an individual and a deer, which occurred near the English Turn one day last week.

A German, not fully acquainted with the habits of the deer, was hunting, when he suddenly discovered a full-grown buck at some distance in a prairie. The hunter at once commenced creeping upon the buck, keeping a small willow tree between him and it. All the time the buck seemed to be at play, moving about in a singular manner, and totally indifferent to the approach of the hunter, who finally reached the willow not more than twenty steps from the deer. The man at once deliberately aimed and fired one barrel of his gun; upon which the deer started suddenly, looked around him till he saw the hunter, and rushed instantly upon him. As he approached, the hunter attempted to discharge the second barrel of his gun, but the cap did not explode. The deer was now almost upon the man, who had thrown his gun down, still keeping the little tree between them. With a desperate plunge the deer struck the tree, his huge horns passing on either side of it. Instantly the man, who, fortunately for himself, was possessed of great muscular strength, seized hold of the horns of the animal, holding him firmly against the tree. He was, as we have already stated, unacquainted with the habits of the deer—a circumstance that tended greatly, doubtless, to his personal safety. Supposing the infuriated animal, which was only very slightly wounded, to be badly shot, and thinking he was attempting to escape, he held on the harder, with the determination not to lose his game.

Thus the struggle lasted for a considerable length of time, until both were nearly exhausted. The ground about the tree had become—as any of our low prairie lands in winter will—quite miry from the long conflict, when one of the deer's forelegs sank into the mud. The hunter instantly took advantage of this, and springing suddenly upon his antagonist, thrust his nose into the mire, and actually stifled him! He then took from his pocket a small knife, the only weapon about him, and severed the sinews of the deer's hindlegs, to prevent—as he expressed it—"*te tam ting from runs away.*"

The hunter then left his deer, and going to a house not a great way off, related his adventure and procured assistance to remove his well-earned booty. This may look a good deal like a "fish story," but it is unquestionably true.

A Romantic Story.

We find the following very affecting and romantic sketch published under the head of Police Reports, in the Baltimore Republican of a late date:

Poverty.—A few days since, a poor, yet decently clad female, presented herself at one of our police offices, and requested the magistrate to send her to the Alms House. Her manner and language denoted that she had seen better days; and while she begged the officer to grant her last request, the tears in rapid course trickled down her furrowed cheeks, and her sobs choked her utterance, as she tried to tell her mournful story. The officer, as in duty bound, asked her name, when she replied in a manner that brought tears from the eyes of those sturdy minions of the law, whose hearts are necessarily steeled to pity and the finer feelings of the man.

"Ask me not my name," she cried, "let me bear in silence and unknown, the fate an inscrutable Providence has meted out to me, but let not aged parents, fond brothers and loving sisters, hear that I—tha: I have died the inmate of an Alms-house, and the recipient of public charity."

"I will grant your desire," the magistrate replied, "but if I knew more of your history and circumstances, I might probably do something better for you."

"I will tell what I dare tell, if you will believe that I speak the truth, and use your influence to obtain me some situation, in which I can but earn an honest living," was her impassioned answer.

The magistrate promised to do all he could for her, and alleviate her situation as much as possible.

"May Heaven bless you, sir!" she said, and told the following mournful and thrilling concatenation of suffering and perverity, commingled with sobs and the actual feelings of the woman.

"Two years ago, sir, I was happy and knew not what it was to want; my parents were rich, and owned one of the finest plantations in a Southern State; I was but young—not twenty, but I had my suitors, the sons of wealthy men, yet I loved them not—no one of the gaudy throng had as yet made an impression on my heart. There was in the neighborhood, a poor, but manly youth, the teacher of our district school; he visited our house, and was treated with all the respect and attention that the other visiters received; and I—I, sir, fell in love with that man, and it was reciprocated. My father soon discovered our secret, and forbade him ever to cross his treshold again. Need I say, sir, we met clandestinely and were married; we fled and took up our residence in this city. My husband,—my William,—taught an academy for a livelihood, and for eighteen months we were happy, but then my husband was taken sick, and he—he—died! Yes—oh God!—he died!—and I was left alone among strangers. I wrote to my parents, asking their forgiveness—but—my—letter was returned unopened! My little means are exhausted, and I must starve, or—go to that refuge of poverty—the almshouse; but it will not last long, the sands of my life are nearly run out, and I look for a refuge from this world's miseries in—my grave!"

She ended, and every eye present was wet with sympathy for her unhappy situation. One gentleman who was present, with that noble, generous, and manly feeling, so characteristic of "nature's noblemen," came forward and offered her a home and asylum beneath his roof, which we need not add, was cheerfully and thankfully accepted, and she left the office with the prospect of better, if not happier days before her.

Thus it is in this world, misfortune dares place her ruthless hands upon victims of every grade; and the sons and daughters of luxury sometimes drink of the bitter dregs of the cup of penury and misery!

Injurious Effects of Iron in Soils.

Much has been said and written, not only on the source whence plants derive their substance, but on their ubility (instinctive?) to select their appropriate food, and to reject all other.

I think there are some facts, which go to show that plants are not much more intelligent than animals in this respect. We have lately had statements in relation to the effects of common salt on fruit trees, good or bad, according to quantity or other circumstances, and in one instance it has been averred that the salt went into and destroyed the flavor of the fruit.

I have about two acres on one side of my farm, lying about two feet below the general level, which, when first cultivated, had a dark brown, and what was thought an extremely rich appearance. But, alas, nothing valuable would grow on it. I satisfied myself that the sandy loam contained large quantities of iron, (perhaps sulphuret of iron or pyrites.) Most of this I have thrown into ridges, and drained it as well as the position admits, and supplied it pretty liberally with quick lime. It has produced a good crop of oats and peas, and the clover on it looks well.

Now for a fact, which I think is a proof that plants absorb by their spongioles of rootlets, substances which are not only poisonous, but which they can neither reject nor expel. My cornfield had a small corner project in this low plat, which had not been limed. Until the plants were some inches high, no difference was observed; but then it began to falter, and soon the leaves were beautifully striped with various shades, from a crimson to a corboo or reddish brown color. In another spot, some rods distant, in the midst of a healthy growth, was a patch of about a square rod, in which the appearance was the same. On this, the plants never exceeded 12 or 15 inches in height. On examining the roots they was found corroded and eaten off in all directions, and thousands of little lateral rootlets thrown out to be corroded in their turn, and so on till death decided the struggle. Perhaps I shall be told the coloring matter in the leaves were not oxyd of iron. I have not said it was, and as I did not analyze it, I shall not so affirm; but I have no more doubt in my mind that some compound of that metal was the cause of both the color and death of the roots, than I should have with any proof short of positive.

My wish is to make this subject, not only one to stimulate investigation, but, as I know many hundred pieces of such soil, to advise those who have it, to apply quick lime in autumn, and mix it to a moderate depth with the soil in the spring.—*Cultivator.*

Corn and Cob Meal.

We have for a long time been much in favor of Corn and Cob Meal, not only from our own experience of its value as food, but of that of others. It is a great saving in point of economy; and it is generally asserted that horses, mules, and other animals, are not near as subject to cholic when fed on this kind of meal as on pure corn. Excellent machines for grinding it very rapidly by horse power, may be had in this city; according to size, from $30 to $40 each, the cost of which, at the present high rate of corn at the south and west, (25 to 75 cents per bushel,) would be saved on many a farm and plantation in a single month. Those who have not machines for grinding, will do well to soak their corn in hot water. If pretty hungry, the animals will eat the cob as well as the corn. But we are surprised that more attention, at the south and west, is not paid to the raising of oats for horse and mule feed; they are infinitely better than corn. Chemical research and practice both teach us that oats lay on good hard-working flesh, while corn makes fat, or soft flesh at the best, not fit

to work on. If you wish to fat a hog or beef, give him corn; but if you want work, supply your animals with plenty of oats, barley, beans, and peas.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, January 31, 1845.

Fire.

A little before day light, on Saturday morning last, the people of Wilmington were aroused from their beds by the alarm of fire. The sheds attached to the Turpentine distillery owned by Capt. Hallett & Son, on the opposite side of the River from town, were discovered to be on fire; and notwithstanding every exertion to extinguish the flames was made, they raged with considerable fury for some time. The sheds were burned down, together with a quantity of Turpentine. We understand the loss is secured by insurance.

The Delegation from New Hanover.

In last Wednesday's "Chronicle" an article appears under the following head: "*The Delegation in the Legislature from New-Hanover.*" Now we suppose when the "Chronicle" sat down in his chair editorial, he took counsel with himself and reasoned somewhat on this wise; "Now for it, we'll bring Nixon & Co. up to taw, and no mistake. We'll give 'em such a broad side as must demolish 'em, if they are not more than mortal. Who knows but that we may be able to pave the way for the election of

Those brave whigs two,
So gallant and true,

of *no party circular* celebrity, to the next General Assembly. Who knows what tremendous results may flow from the onslaught which we shall make upon the New-Hanover delegation!" Such, we suppose, might be the current of the "Chronicle's" ruminations.

"We had supposed," says the "Chronicle," "that Mr. Nixon, the senior Commoner from this county, would, upon his return home, give his constituents some explanation in regard to his course in the Legislature, when the Bill was brought in for chartering a Company to construct a Canal from Cape Fear to Lumber River." Ah, indeed! "*We* had supposed." What would "*we*" have of Mr. Nixon? Would "*we*" have Mr. Nixon to travel about the streets in pursuit of each and every individual member of a certain "*clique*," who we suppose, from the tone of the "Chronicle," *he* considers the constituency of New Hanover county, and enter into a lengthy and elaborate account of his stewardship whilst in Raleigh? Or would the Chronicle have Mr. Nixon to come out under his "sign manual" in the public press, and say; "Although, in the course I have pursued whilst the Representative of the people of New Hanover county, on the floor of the House of Commons, I have obeyed the dictates of my own conscience, and have acted in accordance with what I believed to be the wishes of a large majority of my constituents, still, as there is in the town of Wilmington some individuals whose wrath I awfully deprecate, I shall give those individuals a minute and detailed account of all I have done and said."

In our humble opinion, Mr. Nixon, "upon his arrival home," was not called upon by the circumstances, to do either.

But let us see what Mr. Nixon's conduct was, for which the Chronicle takes him (together with the other members of the delegation) so severely to task.

About the middle of the session, a bill was sent from this place for chartering the Lumber River Canal Company. Mr. Nixon, as it was sent to him, presented it to the House. After having gone through the ordinary routine of being referred to the committee on Internal Improvements, it was reported back to the House unchanged, when Mr. Flemming from Yancy, offered an amendment in the following words:

"*Be it further enacted*, That for all debts contracted by said Company, the private property of the several Stockholders shall be liable in proportion to the amount of Stock held by them on the first day of April preceding the creation of such debt, and that any sale or transfer of Stock, shall not exempt them from liability."

Let us here state, that Mr. Regan, the member from Robeson, was in the act of rising to propose a similar amendment, when Mr. Flemming proposed his. We would here again state, and we do it upon good authority, too, that Mr. Nixon was perfectly convinced, when he accepted the amendment in question, that the bill would not get through the Senate without a clause making the individual stock-holder's private property liable for the debts incurred in the construction of the Canal. Whether this was the reason Mr. Nixon accepted the amendment, or whether he did it upon principle, we don't feel called upon to say. Does the Editor of the "Chronicle" know that a clause of the kind in point, had been incorporated into the charter of a Mining Company in the West by the Senate; and that, too, without any "false step" on the part of any member of the House. But the "Chronicle" says, "Now if it be Mr. Nixon's fixed principle of political morality, (economy, we presume he means,) that no charter should be granted without a provision similar to the one in point being attached to it, most unquestionably it was his duty to apprise his constituents of the fact." Well, now, we are certain that, had the proper time and occasion occurred, Mr. Nixon would have given his views on this subject, as he has done on all others, frankly and explicitly. The people of New Hanover county know well, both Whigs and Democrats, not forgetting the "*no party Circular*" men, that Mr. Nixon is not the man to dodge any question, whatever it may be. But the most ridiculously nonsensical, not to say worse of it, sentence in the whole of the "Chronicle's" article, is that in which he says that Mr. Nixon should have stated on the floor of the House, that he (Mr. Nixon) was well satisfied that his constituents would "disapprove" of the incorporation into the charter, of a clause, binding the private property of the stock-holders for debts incurred in the construction of the Canal. Now we should like to know of the "Chronicle," by what process he has ascertained that Mr. Nixon's constituents would disapprove of the amendment.—Whose representative does the "Chronicle" think Mr. Nixon is? The representative of the people of New Hanover county? or of a certain clique in the Town of Wilmington? For our own part, we feel certain that the people of this county will approve of the conduct of their representatives in this matter. They, in common with the whole Democratic party, are clear for interposing as many "salutary" safe guards between irresponsible corporations, and those who may become their dupes, as the constitution and laws will permit. On this subject, we have no doubt they are perfectly willing to meet their constituents.

But again, the "Chronicle" takes the whole delegation to task for the course they pursued in relation to the bill granting indulgence to the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company. As we have already extended this article beyond what we intended when we sat down, we shall, for the present at least, say but little on this subject. The bill authorizes the Treasurer of the State to endorse $100.000 of the bonds of the Company to take up the same amount which the Company found itself unable to meet. This was an indulgence to the Company, our readers will perceive. When the bill was on its second reading, Mr. Flemming, of Yancy, introduced the following amendment:

"*Be it further enacted*. That before endorsing said Bonds by the Treasurer, the Stockholders shall give Bond and Security for the indemnity of the State against all loss, in consequence of such endorsement, to be approved of by the Governor."

Now the head and front of the offence committed by the Delegation from New-Hanover, in the eyes of the Chronicle was that it voted for this amendment. Do our readers—do the people of New Hanover county think that their Representatives did wrong in thus endeavoring to secure the State, already so largely a loser by the Rail Roads, against any further losses? We think not. We are perfectly willing, in legal parlance, that the people of New-Hanover shall take both cases and return such a verdict upon them as their better judgments may dictate.

Annexation of Texas.

At last the wishes of the people are about to be carried into effect. It is with feelings of no ordinary pleasure, that we learn from the Washington Globe, that this great National measure, has received the sanction of the Representatives of the people. On the 25th inst., the Joint Resolutions introduced by MILTON BROWN, of Tennessee, were substituted instead of those reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, and passed the House by a vote of 120, to 98; majority 22. We have not seen the Resolutions, but we learn from Washington papers, that their main features are, first, that a new State, to be called the State of Texas, is to be formed out of the Territory of Texas; and that the people of Texas are to draw up a Constitution for this State, which is to be submitted to the President of the United States, and also, we believe, to Congress.

In the second place, questions of boundary are to be settled by the United States.

In the third place, the State of Texas is to pay her own debts out of the proceeds of the sales of her Public Lands. Slavery is to be prohibited North of 36 degress, and some minutes North Latitude.

We do hope that the Senate of the United States will give to the measure its assent, and thus obey the implied instructions of the whole people of the Union. The most sanguine hopes are entertained by the friends of the measure, that it will pass the Senate. From the Globe, we copy the following article:

"*Vote Re-annexing Texas as a State.*—The vote in the House of Representatives to-day, providing for the re admission of Texas into the Union, is a preliminary step of vast importance to the Union. It is an extinguisher of agitation, and establishes peace and good will between the different sections of our Union, too firmly to be shaken by religious fanaticism or political phrenzy. It is the potent voice of the people calling in a new people to give additional strength to the will of the existing confederacy to sustain. And it is thus that the expansion of the Union will ever contribute to its power and perpetuity. The greater the number of States embraced in it, the greater will the interests staked on the inviolability of its peace and security, and the greater the mass of influence embodied to look down petty sectional attempts to destroy the fraternal ties that hold it together as a nation. The spasmodic affections which may sometimes seize upon a particular State, will no more disturb the great body politic than the turbulance of a little rill, swollen by a sudden gust, the great ocean into whose bosom it falls.

"The joint resolution which passed, is the legislative action which we suggested in the first article we wrote upon the subject of Texas, before the Treaty was submitted to the Senate. If this measure had been carried at the last session of Congress, Texas would have been prepared at this time to enter the Union with Iowa. Mr. Walker, one of the most zealous and efficient advocates of reannexation, urged the propriety of making it the work of the open and entire legislative councils of the country, instead of a hugger-mugger executive act, taking its complexion from the motives, and its fate from the management, of those who were supposed to have personal views associated with the policy which they held in their own hand. Rejection was its fate at the last session and at this; but in spite of the disadvantage which resulted from this twice-condemned course of management, the force of the question has borne it along, and will secure for it a much higher sanction than that of diplomats and executives—the sanction of the people and their Representatives, the States and their delegations in the Senate of the United States.—Texas will have something more than the faith of executive promises to rely upon. It will have the act of a representative body, which can bring the power of the Government and all its constituents to make it good.

"The act authorizes Texas to come in as a State; and this realizes at once the stipulations of the treaty of 1803, which bound the United States to France to perform this very act. The resolution of this day is, in fact, nothing more than the execution of Mr. Jefferson's treaty, by which the territory of Texas was acquired. Mr. Adams's treaty of 1819 was an abortion. It ceded the country, and the people we were bound by solemn covenants to bring into the Union to the despotism of Spain. But the people of Texas instantly put in a protest against this breach of faith, proclaimed their freedom, and, having maintained their independence against both Spain and Mexico, now come back to the United States, asking the redemption of the pledge in the treaty under which the country was first settled by our citizens, when all the world must admit the abrogation of the treaty thro' which intriguing diplomacy sought to exonerate the nation from its honest obligations, revives them in full force.

"There is nothing, in our opinion, to object to in the proposal voted by the House to-day, except that it is loaded with conditions which may form an obstacle to the acceptance of the overture by Texas. But this can, and we trust will be obviated by future legislation.—If Texas comes prepared to enter the Union, the next Congress will be just, and more than just to her. Wronged at first by a heartless repudiation, she will find that the injustice will be redeemed by generosity, and the kindness, hitherto withheld, be paid with usury.

"The vote on the resolution carried to-day, does not show the strength of the question of re-annexation. There is, we have no doubt, a majority of fifty in the House in favor of restoring Texas to the Union. Many members thought that the territory ought to be equally divided to provide for the introduction of two slave and two non-slaveholding States. This, we have little doubt, will be the effect of the act as it passed. More than half the country is mountainous, or at least elevated, cold, and of a pastoral character. If this country is ever to be settled, it must be by a white population exclusively. It will be the interest of the earlier admitted State to make it so; and it is left to the election of the States which are to grow up in this high grain-growing and grazing region to decide, on presenting themselves for admission, whether they will prohibit slavery or not. As this will be in the choice of the majority, who can doubt as to the result? North of latitude 36 degrees 30 minutes, slavery is absolutely prohibited.

"Upon the whole, we congratulate the Democracy on the vote of the popular branch of Congress. It is auspicious to the peace, prosperity and happiness of the whole continent."

Eulogy on the Life and Character of the late Judge Gaston.

We have just finished reading an oration, delivered before the members of the Fayetteville bar, by the Hon. Robert Strange, on the life and character of Judge Gaston. Seldom, or never, indeed we do not remember the time when we have been so highly delighted, as during its perusal. We should have noticed it before this, but that the copy that was politely sent to us, reached our office during our absence, and was even then mislaid. It has been well remarked that the History of the World is but the biography of great men, who have figured upon its theatre. Never, perhaps, was the truth of this observation more clearly exemplified than in the case of William Gaston. When the pen of the future Historian comes to delineate the events which have marked the career of North Carolina during almost the last half century, the name of William Gaston will be found to illumine almost every page he writes. His is a name, the mention of which, even in the remotest corner of our Union, in which a North Carolinian may have found his way, never fails to excite in his bosom a thrill of warm and generous pride, akin to that which he feels when his own loved old North State is mentioned with partiality.

There is one thing connected with the name of Judge Gaston, which always struck us as well worthy of observation; and which we think should have its influence with every one, but especially with the young and inexperienced. There were two subjects on which it is well known that Judge Gaston entertained opinions at variance with the most of his fellow-citizens, religion and politics. Subjects, too, which occupy the attention of the people of this country, as much, if not more, than any others. To the investigation of both of them, he brought the faculties of a mind, in the endowment of which, nature had been extremely prodigal, and which he had cultivated with an assiduity and perseverance which placed him as a scholar and a statesman, on an eminence which few in this, or any other State, can well attain.—Early in life he embraced the tenets of the Roman Catholic religion. At the age of nearly seventy, full of years and full of honors, he died a conscientious Roman Catholic. He also embraced, early in life, the principles of the old Federal School.—Well, now, although, on both points we may have differed with him, still when we see a man like Judge Gaston, whose conscientiousness, integrity and vast capacities, both natural and acquired are the theme of every tongue, after the most mature deliberation, adopt any set of opinions, we think we are called upon to treat those opinions, whatever they may be, especially if we have not examined them ourselves, with at least courtesy and respect, although in the exercise of our own private judgment, we may still conclude to reject them.

The people of North Carolina are under a deep obligation to Judge Strange for the work before us. It is a production which, although it is evident to the reader that its author is a polished rhetorician, is yet chaste and classical. We wish that every man in North Carolina had a copy of it—that it could be read by the youth of our State, who are preparing to enter upon the theatre of life, and to whose hands the destinies of our good Old North State must be committed, when the present generation shall have passed away.

We offer no apology for making the following extract on the character of Judge Gaston as a lawyer. Would that every member of the bar in North Carolina, particularly the younger ones, would read it, and act upon it, too. The picture drawn by Judge Strange, is one of the most beautiful things which we have seen in a long while:

"In 1798 he commenced the professional career, afterwards so brilliant and so long continued. And here, my younger professional brethren, let us mark the friendly light which his example casts upon the untrodden path that lies before you. He did not set out with the mere sordid purpose of making money—"of wringing from the hard hands of peasants their vile trash by any indirection"—by the mere exhibition of his parchment and a showy display of light and superficial acquirements, in the absence of every thing justly entitling him to their confidence and qualifying him to conduct their affairs. Even as a lawyer, he did not consider himself a mere human animal, destined to get through life in the appropriation to himself of as large a share as possible of its sensual delights and pecuniary advantages, but as a moral and intellectual being, destined to live an eternal life, of which his present state was a beginning—inconsiderable in itself, it is true, but pregnant with immense results for the future;—that he owed to himself and to his family to labor not merely for the bread that perisheth even in his profession, but for a fame that might live after him, and be to them a richer inheritance than the charter of an Earldom;—that he owed it to the profession he had adopted, as far as in him lay to render it not a mere system of trick and artifice, where the cunning and least scrupulous should reap the largest profits—but a noble and ennobling science, embracing those eternal principles of right and wrong; those great truths, moral and metaphysical, of which the Almighty was himself the Author, and which it had been the business of the great and good through all ages to search out and illustrate—to remember that it was a profession not destined to perish with himself, but that, in countless succession, others without number were to follow him, whose happiness, usefulness, and moral dignity, would materially depend upon the footmark's he might leave in the road before them;—that he owed it to his clients, whose confidence he sought, and on whose patronage he waited, not to bring to their service a mere smattering in his profession, and an impudent confidence that success might crown perchance his blundering efforts; but by patient industry to acquire a skill by which he might confidently warn them when they were wrong, and achieve for them, with the utmost certainty that belongs to any thing human, success when they were right;—that he owed it to his country, by all in his power to render her administration of justice pure, dignified, and enlightened, liberal and effective. To these noble ends he directed the energies of his vigorous mind with unwearied application. To accomplish them, he did not suppose that the Temple of the Law must be a gothic edifice, consisting of stiff mathematical figures and marked with black letter inscriptions—but that all the arts and sciences should be invoked to give it strength and beauty. That law should be forever divorced from Eloquence and Poetry, and that lawyers should be ashamed to speak well lest it might be supposed they were incapable of thought—were such barbarian fancies as dwelt not in his brain; but he justly deemed, that truth loses nothing from being gracefully set forth, and that although in a state of nature we may not be shocked at the sight of naked men, yet in a civilized community it is not beneath the dignity of the most intelligent to array himself with taste and even with elegance;—that if men have heads they have hearts also; and that under all circumstances each is entitled to be regarded as one of the constituents of the intellectual man. Hence, while he was content that Coke and his black gowned associates might lay the foundations and build up the walls of his edifice, he desired that Chatham, and Burke, and Sheridan, and Pope, and Dryden, and Johnson, and Shakspeare, and others such, should carve its cornices, its columns, and pilasters; and that the wild flowers of Poetry, from every clime, should be planted around to beautify, to freshen its atmosphere, and fill it with fragrance. And he was unwilling that even Music should be expelled from its sacred recesses, but chose rather that they should echo every pleasant sound, from the solemn organ, to the light song of the Troubadour. An American lawyer surely is not meant to be a mere black letter index—but a noble spacious cabinet of intelligence, where every one may seek for and find something to his taste. Nor shall he be a licensed pickpocket, to appropriate the money of every thoughtless, idle, or passionate mortal he may meet, by virtue of his parchment from the Supreme Court, without possessing the qualities of which that parchment testifies—but laboring for the public with his might and main, and elaborating and combining for the common good, theology, metaphysics, mechanics, eloquence, poetry, and every thing else that can delight and ennoble the human understanding, he is not unjustly an unstinted pensioner upon public contribution. So tho't Mr. Gaston; and while he devoted himself with untiring zeal to the sterner labors of his profession, his spare moments were cheered and improved with the Poetry of Queen Anne's age, (the British Augustan age, as it has been called,) and other like intellectual repasts; and even while riding to his Courts, has the intellectual man, in the pursuit of its own enjoyments in the pages of Scott and others, so far forgotten the physical, as to expose it to numberless and sometimes serious hazards. He was also a model to us all in the happy control of his temper, by which, through the long course of his practice, he avoided those painful professional discords, which so many of us have cause, with sh me to remember, even in our own short experience.

The Whig Modest.

The last number of the "North State Whig," which reached our office, contains an article headed "*Reign Courteous*," in which he quotes the remarks of the "Fat Friar," of the Raleigh "Independent," "touching" our humble self. Now the Editor of the "Whig" took a great deal of pleasure, and has exhibited quite an alacrity in inserting the beautiful *merceau* from the pen of the "Fat Friar," and of course, we suppose, being one of the high-toned and fair dealing "Whig decency," he will also be equally ready to give our humble little "quip modest" reply to the "Independent," an insertion in the columns of his "able and widely circulated paper." As to the "Whig's" own petty little sneers, they may pass for what they are worth, say a little less than nothing.

Treaty with China.

The treaty concluded by our Minister, Mr. Cushing, between the Government of the United States and the Emperor of China has been ratified by the Senate. The provisions of the treaty secure to the people of the United States commercial advantages, it is said, beyond those enjoyed by any other nation, England not excepted.

"Youthful Indiscretion."

In the last number of the "Chronicle," we find a communication headed, "youthful indiscretion," which, although it does not mention the Wilmington Journal by name, still we suppose it is intended as a hit at its editor. "*Industry*," we suppose, thought he was peculiarly smart, when he indited his little communication. The observation we made, was, that "there are many political causes which tend to retard the improvement of our Southern towns and cities. One of the greatest causes, however, of the languor and decay so much complained of, is the want of spirit and enterprise." Industry says, we should have known that the party we serve, are opposed to all enterprises or improvements, at least, so far as they would benefit Wilmington. This is news to us. The Democratic party is by no means hostile to "enterprises and improvements," either in Wilmington or any other place. The Democrats of North Carolina are, however, averse to the States' involving herself for the "benefit" of any place, or any private individuals. They think she has done enough of this kind of business already, and that before she again embarks in it, she should at least extricate herself from her present embarrassments, brought on her by internal improvement schemes. It may be that our obtuseness is the cause, but really, we can't see any indiscretion in our remarks, the smartness of "Industry," notwithstanding. Try again.

Reply.

In reply to our correspondent "*Richmond*," we would say that we have made such inquiries as we thought would enable us to answer his interrogatories.

To query 1st, we answer that there are two Bars, the main Bar and the New Inlet Bar; on the former of which the depth of water is from 14 to 15 feet; on the latter from 12 to 13 feet, according to the state of the Tides.

In answer to No. 2, we state that there are shoals some seven miles below the town, over which vessels can pass drawing 11½ feet, in ordinary tides, and 12 to 12½ in Spring tides. We learn that the system of lighterage has been long since abandoned.

To No. 3, we say that Limestone is the only kind of rock in the vicinity of Wilmington, and that, as it would require a good deal of expense to prepare it for building purposes, brick would be as cheap, or perhaps cheaper.

To No. 4, we do not know exactly the amount of Cotton brought to Wilmington per annum, but we feel assured, that if there was a demand created for that article, by the operation of a Factory, an abundance would soon find its way to Wilmington, to supply such a demand. Besides, Charleston, one of the best and cheapest Cotton markets in the South, would always be at hand; and as the freight from that place to Wilmington, is so very low, it need hardly be set down in the calculation of expenses.

No. 5, the health of Wilmington, during the summer and fall months, is as good for white laborers, as that of any other Southern atlantic town. Indeed, it is said by our most distinguished medical men, that the fevers which prevail here during that season, are less fatal than those of other places, similarly situated.

No. 6. We do not know that in the *immediate* vicinity of Wilmington, there is much water power suitable for manufacturing purposes; at a short distance, however, from town, there are large streams which would be very available.

Thus, we have answered, as well as we could, under the circumstances, the queries of our correspondent. In addition, we would say, that we know of no location in North Carolina, where capital could be invested in a Cotton Manufactory to more advantage than that of Wilmington. The large intercourse which it has with the back country, would always, we think, create a demand for both yarns and cloths, much greater than what exists in perhaps any other section of our State.

Superior Courts.

The Judges of the Superior Courts have made the following arrangement for riding the Spring Circuits of 1845:

1. Edenton,	Judge	Battle,
2. Newbern,	"	Settle,
3. Raleigh,	"	Dick,
4. Hillsboroough,	"	Caldwell,
5. Wilmington,	"	Pearson,
6. Salisbury,	"	Bailey,
7. Morganton,	"	Manly.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

Santa Anna.

After pondering carefully over the papers received in this city on Monday from Mexico, some additional gleanings from which will be found in another colmn, it must be confessed that it is as difficult to form a positive opinion upon the result of the war now waged there, as it was when we had but glanced at some scattering files. When one regards the enormous numerical superiority of the party supporting the Acting Government over the forces of Santa Anna; when he considers how simultaneously, and unanimously, and apparently without preconcert, the Departments have declared against him; it would appear impossible that the tyrant should maintain his position for a day. He has no point upon which to fall back in case of defeat; he controls not a foot of territory save that occupied by his armed forces; and, what is of far more consequence, the sinews of war, all the revenues of the country, are at the disposition of his foes. From the Pacific coast of Mexico, Gen. Paredes commands all the revenues which may accrue from the customs. On the Gulf, Vera Cruz, Tampico and Matamoros are subservient to the administration of Gen. Herrera, and from these sources of supply Santa Anna can derive no support. It may be recollected that in one of the former civil convulsions of Mexico, this single advantage of controlling the revenues of the nation was one great cause which gave Santa Anna his ascendancy over Bustamente, whose army, in abandoning him, were in a great measure influenced by his inability to pay them.

Viewed in these various aspects, the position of the arrogant dictator, who for years has lorded it over this beautiful land with the wilfulness of an Eastern satrap, would seem utterly desperate. But he puts the boldest front upon the matter; he even beards his enemies, and makes them tremble in their shoes at the mere rumor of his approach. We cannot know what is his present numerical force, but it is manifest that the tyrant is not startled at the desertion of Cortazar, who has taken with him a command of over three thousand men. He has marched down upon the capital, and the Acting President of the Republic, and the commander in chief of the forces under Congress, hold parley with him. They entreat him to spare the effusion of blood, and guarantying his personal safety, conjure him to yield himself to the judgment of Congress upon his acts. He replies disdainfully, and insists that Herrera shall at once surrender to him his proper authority, and he backs his demand by pointing to the army which supports him. In the mean time, Herrera and Bravo are preparing for a seige of the city; they are throwing obstructions in the path of the usurper; they are calling upon the nation, upon the citizens, and upon the army, as late as the 24th December, to unite to resist the advance of Santa Anna. But this may be but from a patriotic and commendable desire to prevent unnecessary slaughter, while Santa Anna's bolder course may have been dictated by a sense of the desperate extremity in which he is placed. This is the view taken of it by the most intelligent of the editors of the capitol, who write of his audacity as springing from an excess of frenzy amounting almost to insanity. It will be borne in mind, too, that Paredes is advancing from Jalisco by forced marches, for the protection of the capitol, at the head of a strong force. It may be that the generals shut up in Mexico await but his arrival to begin the offensive. If they are true to each other and the Government, and their troops stand by them, we see not, how Santa Anna can save himself from destruction upon the first effort which may be made to overwhelm him. But if they stand still and give him opportunity to tamper with the soldiery, and with some leading officers who have shown themselves more solicitous of personal aggrandizement than the welfare of their country, it will go hard if he do not yet retrieve the fortunes of the day. Still, his prospects appear desperate indeed. In no other country than Mexico could he hold out for an hour; nor should we be surprised to hear, by the next arrival, that he had been ignominiously shot in the streets of the capitol.—We doubt if he possesses the magnanimity to yield to his fate, so far as to avoid the effusion of blood by abrogating voluntarily his assumed powers; and we feel assured that should he triumph, his victory will be most sanguinary and disastrous in its results. We hope for better things, and feel confident, even should he regain possession of the city, that he cannot hold his power long. The inhabitants of Mexico cannot and will not live under such grievous misrule.

Foreign.

The steamer Cambria, arrived at Boston on the 24th, brings European news to the 4th inst. The following is the most important item that has met our observation:

"*Repeal of the Duty on Cotton.*—The cotton spinners, merchants, and manufacturers of Manchester, had another meeting last week, the Mayor in the chair, to promote the repeal of the duty on cotton-wool. The requisition to call the meeting, was signed by 130 firms, and many leading men of Manchester were present. The Mayor presided. In moving the first resolution, declaring the expediency of abolishing the tax, Mr. Robert Hyde Greg adduced several reasons in support of the measure, and dwelt particularly on the increasing competition which the English manufacturers encounter from the Americans, who have not to pay the duty: the

total amount of cotton manufactures exported from the United States in 1838, was 1763 packages; in 1834, it was valued at 2,085,000 dollars; in 1842, 4,500,000 dollars; and in the circular of Messrs. Jones, Gibson and Ord, the value for 1843 was estimated at six or seven millions of dollars. The meeting adopted the resolution unanimously, as well as a memorial to the Lords of the Treasury, praying for a repeal of the duty; and a deputation was appointed to present and support the memorial.

THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE FOR 1845.

PROSPECTUS
FOR THE
Third Year.

At the close of his second volume, the Magazine having been commenced on the first of January, 1814, the publisher finds himself irresistibly called on to express the satisfaction and gratitude with which he has been filled by the brilliant and unexampled success that has attended his endeavors to win the public favor. Notwithstanding the difficulties, disappointments and vexations that almost invariably follow the establishment of a new periodical, in the production of which there must be the harmonious co-operation of many head and many hands—notwithstanding occasionally shortcomings, especially in the pictorial department, which no care or diligence could avert and no expenditure prevent, the Columbian Magazine has gone on steadily increasing in support and popularity from the opening number, and if the unbought unsolicited testimony of the press may be received as unswayed by partiality and unbiassed by friendship, the efforts of contributors and editor have been satisfactory to the public and accepted as fulfilling the promises made for them at the commencement of the enterprise.

The bublisher undertook the work with a firm conviction that the great city of New York was the best and the true home for a magazine of general literature; that notwithstanding the failure of many previous attempts to establish such a work, there could be no impossibility of success with sufficient capital, perseverence and the right system of management both by publisher and editor; stimulated by this conviction he embarked in the enterprise and the result of the first year has proved that his judgment was correct.

It has long ceased to be necessary, or reasonable, that we should speak of the Columbian as an experiment. At all events, it is now an experiment substantially tried. We feel ourselves upon as firm a basis as any similar journal in the world.—Our principal cares *now* regard not so much the securing what ground we have gained (for we consider this sufficiently secure) as the extension of our sphere of action and utility—not so much even, the mere enlargement of our subscription list, as the most suitable modes of catering for the amusement (and shall we say occasionally for the profit!) of our subscribers in the present and in the future—the many whom we have, and the many more we shall undoubtedly have as time rolls on.

We have made arrangements which will enable us to present our friends with embelishments of very superior taste, style and finish. In this respect it is our firm purpose, if possible, to outvie all competition. Our music and engravings, we confidently believe, will not be equalled—very certainly they shall not be surpassed in real merit by those of any other magazine. We propose to give each month two or more superb engravings, independently of two pages of music, by the most eminent composers, and a plate of *authentic* fashions.

Regarding the literary and editorial conduct of the Columbian, the publisher does not feel called upon to say more than a very few words. The general management of this department is, as heretofore, entrusted to a gentleman possessing every qualification for the task, and who has given abundant evidence, not only of the highest ability to put forth a meritorious magazine, but of the ability to put forth a magazine exactly adapted to the tastes of our readers. The publisher, therefore, has every confidence that what has already been done for the literary value of the journal will be done again. We are perfectly willing that our *future* in this respect shall be estimated by our *past*. The subjoined list of those who have furnished articles for the Columbian during the bygone year will satisfy, we feel assured, the most fastidious that we are resolute to spare in no particular neither exertion or expense.

Mrs L H Sigourney	H P Grattan
Mrs Kirkland	The author of the "Widow of Brugess"
Mrs A S Stephens	H T Tuckerman
Mrs F S Osgood	James F Otis
Mrs E O Smith	Robert L Wade
Mrs A C Mowatt	S D Patterson
Mrs E F Ellet	E S Gould
Mrs M St.Leon Loud	Seba Smith
Mrs J G Brooks	T S Fay
Mrs J Hull	C Fenno Hoffman
Mrs M P Hunt	C D McLeod
Mrs H Lighthipe	Wm H Willis
Mrs C H Butler	Walter Whitman
Mrs E C Embury	Rev F C Woodworth
Mrs Cary	Isaac F Shephard
Mrs E R Steele	T B Read
Mrs M A Erving	Wm O Bourne
Miss M L Lawson	R G White
Miss Colman	H A Clark
Miss Isabel Jocelyn	C Wilkins Eimi
Miss M Russell	E J Porter
Miss Emily E Chubbuck	E Parmly
Miss L M Brauner	H Myers
Miss F Forester	M C Hill
Miss M G Quincy	M E Wilson
Author of 'Summer Frolicking'	J Boughton
J K Paulding	C McLachlan
Wm C Bryant	Wm Russell Jr
Fitz G Halleck	The Author of "Time's Doings"
E A Poe	A M Ide Jr
John Neal	O G Warren
Henry W Herbert	Augustus Snodgrass
H H Weld	J T Headley
Park Benjamin	F L Hagadorn
Wm Cox	H B Hirst
Geo W Kendall	T S Arthur
H S Schoolcraft	

With the aid of these contributors, (of whom it is needless to say one word in the way of commendation,) and of numerous others perhaps equally meritorious if less celebrated, who have promised us their support, we flatter ourselves that, as a literary work, the Columbian need be under no apprehension of being excelled.

But what we have done is already before the public, who will not fail to judge us with impartiality; and in respect to what we intend to do, it will be both wiser and more becoming (although less fashionable) not to boast. We may be permitted to assure our friends in brief however, that we have matured numerous plans (for the third volume) with which we feel confident they will be pleased. It is our purpose to put forth every energy; and it will be no fault of our own if the Columbian shall not be found *at least equal* to any magazine, of any class or price, in America.

DEALERS IN PERIODICALS throughout the United States and the Canadas, who wish to become agents for the Columbian Magazine will please apply to the publisher immediately. The usual discount will be made to them.

Terms of the Columbian Magazine.

One copy one year in advance,	$3
One copy two years,	5
Two copies one year,	5
Five do do	10
Eight do do	15
Eleve do do	20

Address ISRAEL POST.
13 Astor House, N. Y.

POSTCRIPT.

We have just received our Washington papers, which ought to have come to hand on yesterday. The Joint Resolutions for the Annexation of Texas, which passed the House on Saturday last, and which we present to our readers below, had been read twice in the Senate, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The question now is, Will the Senate of the United States carry out the will of the people? Will the members of that body obey the implied instructions of their constituents as given at the ballot box in November last, and thus consummate this great National measure? We hope they will.—Surely they dare not disobey those instructions. The bill for the occupation of the Territory of Oregon had been taken up in the House. Let our readers remember in time to come, that the Whig members from North-Carolina voted against the Annexation of Texas;—that they voted with the Adams' and Giddings' of the North. Let them remember Messrs. Barringer, Rayner, Clingman and Deberry, when this question will become matter of history. Below we give the Joint Resolution, which has passed the House of Representatives:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress doth consent that the territory properly included within, and rightfully belonging to the republic of Texas, may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the people of said republic, by deputies in convention assembled, with the consent of the existing government, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of this Union.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That the foregoing consent of Congress is given upon the following conditions, and with the following guaranties, to wit:

First. Said State to be formed, subject to the adjustment by this government of all questions of boundary that may arise with other governments; and the constitution thereof, with the proper evidence of its adoption by the people of said republic of Texas, shall be transmitted to the President of the United States, to be laid before Congress for its final action, on or before the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

Second. Said State, when admitted into the Union, after ceding to the United States all public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports and harbors, navy and navy-yards, docks, magazines, arms, armaments, and all other property and means pertaining to the public defence belonging to said republic of Texas, shall retain all the public funds, debts, taxes, and dues of every kind which may belong to, or be due and owing said republic; and shall also retain all the vacant and unappropriated lands lying within its limits, to be applied to the payment of the debts and liabilities of said republic of Texas; and the residue of said lands, after discharging said debts and liabilities, to be disposed of as said State may direct; but in no event are said debts and liabilities to become a charge upon the government of the United States.

Third. New States, of convenient size, not exceeding four in number in addition to said State of Texas, and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by the consent of said State, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the federal constitution. And such States as may be formed out of that portion of said territory lying south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union with or without slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire; and in such States as shall be formed out of said territory north of said Missouri compromise line, slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crime, shall be prohibited.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Jan. 25.

Trade during the week has been quite dull and but little produce offering. Cotton, somewhat better, sales generally at 4¼ to 4⅝, and in some cases, an ⅛ more has been obtained. Flour dull, and sales principally at $3 25 to $4 00.

North Carolinian.

CHARLESTON MARKET—Jan. 25.

Cotton.—Received since our last; 7593 bales Uplands, viz: by Rail Road 4990 bales, by water 2447 bales, and by wagons 156 bales. Exported in same time to foreign ports 4183 bales, coastwise 2403 bales total exports of the week 6586 bales, leaving on hand a shipping stock of 35,195 bales exclusive of 8118 bales on shipboard not cleared.

The Upland market during the past week, has not only been in a very active, but during several days, even in an excited state. Both shippers as well as speculators have operated freely. On Sunday, a few days later advices from Liverpool were received via New York. The market at the former place had somewhat improved both in demand and prices. These accounts gave a fresh impulse to our market on Monday morning, the demand again became very active, and prices advanced from ⅛ to ¼ cent.

We quote Liverpool Classification—

Inferior and ordinary,	4 a 4¼
Middling a middling fair,	4¾ a 5¼
Fair a fully fair,	5¾ a 6

Rice.—The market in the fore part of the week opened rather languid—but towards the middle and at the close, a good demand existed, under which, prices rallied and improved, from 1-16 to to ⅛, the sales of the week amount to rising of 2600 bbls, at the following particulars: 304 bbls. at $2⅜; 274 at 2 13-16; 562 at 2⅜; 762 at 2 11-16 495 at 2⅜; 164 at 2 9-16; 53 at 2½.

MARRIED,

In Duplin county, on Tuesday last, by W. H. Hansley, Esq., Mr. George Miller, to Miss Rebecca, eldest daughter of Michael Merrit, Esq.

DIED,

On the morning of the 19th inst., at the residence of Mr. John A. Averett, in the county of Onslow, Dr. Joseph G. Wallace, in the 37th year of his age.

His disease was consumption, with its attendant distressing symptoms, and certain assurance of a fatal termination; yet that submissive meekness and amiability of temper which characterized him when in health, were but more strongly and beautifully developed throughout his long continued suffering. Not a murmur or complaint was uttered, to pain the ear or add to the grief of those who with maternal tenderness ministered to his wants.

Unobtrusive gentleness of manners, pure morality with that charity which envieth not—thinketh no evil—marked his intercourse with his fellow men, and have secured for his memory, the respect and affection of those who knew him.—*Communicated*.

In Fayetteville, on the 18th instant, Mrs. Catharine Dailey, wife of Mr. Patrick Dailey.

In Sampson county, on the 6th inst., Mrs. Ann Herring, wife of Mr. R. J. Herring, and daughter of Mr. James Moore.

In Tuscaloosa, Ala., on the 7th inst., Mr. Richard C. Bunting, a member of the Legislature of that State; a native of Sampson county, N. C.

In Havana, on the 8th inst., in the 45th year of his age, Mr. William Tannahill, merchant of Washington, in this State, leaving a wife and six children. Mr. Tannahill had been for many years past, one of the most extensive and enterprizing merchants in Washington; but of late that fell destroyer, the consumption, had seized upon him, and in the hope of relief, he was induced a few months since, to try the climate of Cuba—but in vain. His body has been carried to Washington for interment.

MARINE LIST.
PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

Jan'y 24—brig Henry Buck, Woodsides, New Castle, Me., to G W Davis. (An account of the disaster to the H B was published last week.)

brig Tuscan, Higgins, New York, to E Dickinson.

schr Increase, ——, New York, to G W Davis.

schr North Carolina, Miller, Philadelphia, to G W Davis.

schr Express, Hatchell, Onslow, to Brown & DeRosset.

25—brig Uncle Sam, Bacon, Havana, to Barry & Bryant.

schr Brandywine, Etheridge, Plymouth, N. C., to Brown & DeRosset.

schr Osceola, Watt, Havana, in distress, with loss of chain and anchors, having been on Cape Romain Shoal, in a South Easter, on the 23d, to G W Davis.

brig Wm Hart, Gandy, N York, to Wm Cooke.

26—brig Lincoln, McLellan, St Thomas, with specie, to E Dickinson.

schr Prudence, Ekston, Charleston, to E Dickinson.

schr John, Eldridge, Matanzas, m lasses, to G W Davis.

schr Shawmut, Farrow, Charleston, to Brown & DeRossett.

27—brig St Simons, Lawton, Havana, to G W Davis.

Br brig Despatch, Cook, Antigua, to C D Ellis.

28—brig Caroline, Jordan, Havana, to G W Davis.

schr Wave, Higgins, Charleston, to P K Dickinson.

29—schr Velocity, Montgomery, Charleston, to E Dickinson.

schr Repeater, Francis, New York, to C D Ellis.

30—schr Caroline, Whilden, St Thomas, to G W Davis

schr A F Thorn, Sandford, N York, to C D Ellis.

schr L P Smith, Mills, N York, to R W Brown.

schr Rival, Brown, New Bedford, to E Dickinson.

CLEARED.

Jan'y 23—schr Albion, Harding, Berbice, by J Hathaway & Son.

schr Pomfret, Moore, Boston, by Barry & Bryant.

24—brig Osceola, Pierce, Martinique, by E Dickinson.

25—brig Echo, Smith, Havana, by J Hathaway & Son.

brig Andrew Ring, Thurlow, Demarara, by Brown & DeRosset.

schr Janet, Cope, Elizabeth City, N C, by G W Davis.

27—schr Elizabeth, Snow, Martinique, by J Hathaway & Son.

schr Fellowship, Farnham, New Orleans, by Barry & Bryant.

28—brig Boundary, Shackleford, Gaudaloupe, by Brown & DeRosset.

Br brig Colonist, Taylor, Antigua, by G W Davis.

brig Lafayette, Atwood, Mariegalante, by G W Davis.

brig Champlain, Hunt, New York, by G W Davis

brig David Duffie, Williams, New York, by G W Davis.

schr E S Powell, Murch, New York, by G W Davis.

schr Monsoon, Derry, Philadelphia, by G W Davis.

schr North Carolina, Miller Philadelphia, by G W Davis.

brig Edward Blake, Adams, Matanzas, by G W Davis

29—schr Eddington, Wilson, New York, by Russell & Gammell.

30—schr Wm Hart, Gandy, Savannah, by Wm Cooke.

31—brig Tuscan, Higgins, New Orleans, by E Dickinson.

(Per schr. Caroline.)

American vessels in the port of St. Thomas, January 14th, 1845.

Schooner President, Wilber, fm Providence, for Porto Rico; schr Emily Ellicott, McDonald, fm Smyrna, under repairs at Marine slip; ship Emily, Davis, fm St. Barts, for Porto Rico; brig Royal Sailor, Young, fm Barbadoes, for Cuba; barque Dunlap, Gordon, fm Boston, condemned and discharging; brig Hodgeden, Hodgeden, fm Bangor, dismasted and discharging; by Gipsey, Halley, fm Demarara; brig Allen King, Manson, fm Trinidad; brig Motto, Harmond, fm New York, condemned.

schr Caroline, Whilden, 14 days fm St Thomas, spoke schr Putnam, fm New York, for Matanzas, lat. 30° long. 74', Jan'y 22d.

Theatre.

Herr Cline!

The most astonishing and graceful performer on the TIGHT ROPE, in the world; and the ELLSLER BROTHERS, whose wonderful feats of strength, grace and agility, are beyond imagination, and must be seen to be believed, being on their way to New York, will give a performance in Wilmington, at the Theatre, for two nights only, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, January 31st and February 1st. This combination of wonderful talent will be exhibited in various forms as delineated in the wood cuts, together with many other feats.

PART FIRST.
Grand Divertisement,
By Louis Ellsler.

PART SECOND.
I lay of the Bottles.
By Louis Ellsler.

PART THIRD.
HERR CLINE
Will appear and go through a pleasing selection of some of his wonderful feats, particularly his original WOODEN SHOE DANCE, on the elastic cord, which has been equally admired for its singularity of style and elegance with which it is accompanied. Performing also his
ASTONISHING METAMORPHOSIS.

PART FOURTH.
Grand Gymnastical Exhibition.
GRAND GRECIAN
WRESTLING MATCH,
By the Ellsler Brothers.

The evenings entertainment to conclude by an exhibition of Posturing on the the side column, and
THE AERIAL RINGS,
By the Brothers.

Prices of Admission—Single Ticket, Boxes & Pitt, 75 cents. A Ticket to admit a lady and gentleman, $1 00. Gallery, 50 cents. Colored people, 25 cents. Children half price, to the Box only. ☞Tickets for sale at the Book Store.

Doors to be opened at 7. Performance to commence at 7 1-2 o'clock.

☞For particulars see bills of the day.

Removal.

THE Undersigned has removed to the store lately occupied by Wm. COOKE, one door north of the Custom House, where he will endeavor to keep a Feed store, to supply man and beast.

NOW ON HAND,

Hay, Corn, Meal, Flour, Cow Peas, Black Eye Peas, White Peas, Buckwheat, Bacon, Lard, Mackerel, Shad, smoked Beef, Brown Sugar, Loaf Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Black Pepper, Spice, Cinnamon, Molasses, and sundry other articles in the

GROCERY LINE,

and his stock will be enlarged and kept up by arrivals from New York. Having removed near his old stand, he hopes to see some of his old town customers, as well as those from the country, where he will endeavor, by personal attention, to accommodate all parties. His friends in the country, may rely on his prompt attention to their commands, when the means are furnished to do them with.

A. J. BATTLE, *Ag't.*

Jan'y 31, 1845

In Store.

50 BBLS. Fayetteville Flour,
25 do. best Canal do.
15 half bbls. " "
25 bbls. City Mess Pork,
10 " " prime "
40 bags assorted qualities Coffee,
20 boxes " " Tobacco,
40 bbls. Salina Salt,
50 " Planting Potatoes,
10 " Sugar,
25 boxes Soap, with a general assortment of other

PROVISIONS and GROCERIES,

on retail, for sale cheap, by

J. I. BRYAN.

Jan'y 31, 1845. 20-tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE!!

THAT valuable HOUSE and LOT, situated in Second-st., between Nunn and Church streets. The house is large and commodious, containing six large rooms, piazza, shed-rooms, pantry, kitchen, &c., in good order, with the lot 118 feet front, by 164 feet 6 inches deep, and is a healthy and pleasant residence, known as the property belonging to the heirs of the late Louis Paseja. The property will be sold with a reserve of 30 by 33 feet in the back lot, which has been used as a burying ground with the right to the heirs to still use the same. If not disposed of at private sale, the property will be offered at public sale on the 21st day of March, 1845.

For further particulars enquire of

SAM'L H. FIRTH.

January 31, 1845. 20-tf

LIST OF BLANKS

ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs	
do do Subpœnas	
do do Fi. Fas.	
County Court Scire Facias	
Apprentice's Indentures	
Letters of Administrators	Appeal Bonds
Juror's Tickets	Marriage License
Peace warrants	Guardian Bonds
Constable's bonds	Administrator's do
Notes of hand	Military Ca Sas
Checks, Cape Fear Bank	Land Deeds
do Branch Bank of the State	Negro Bonds
	Warrants, Ca Sas
Notes, negotiable at bank	Ca Sa bonds
Inspector's Certificates	Bills Sale, Negro
Certificates of Justices attending Court	
Shipping Papers	Bills Lading (letter)

☞Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

☞Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE, S. E. cor. Princes & Front-strts., One door above the Hanover House.

V. R. PEIRSON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

HAS just returned from New York with a large and well selected stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

now opening, to which he solicits the attention and favor of a call from the public. Having had long experience in his business as Merchant Tailor, he flatters himself that his stock, selected by himself, and now opening, cannot be surpassed by any similar establishment in Wilmington, or elsewhere.

The following are some of the goods now opening, viz:

Superfine French & English Black, Blue, Brown, Olive, and Invisible Green Broad Cloths,
Pilot and Beaver Cloths, Plain and Fancy French and English Cassimeres of superior qualities, Sattinets of various colors & qualities,
Kentucky Jeans,
VESTINGS,

of the very latest styles and patterns, consisting in part of rich French and English plain and cut silk Velvets, Toilnetts, Marseilles, Merinoes, &c. Also, a full and general assortment of

Gentlemen's Under Garments,

such as Linen and Cotton Shirts, Under Shirts and Drawers of Silk, Merino, Buckskin, and Cottonett; Hoisery of various qualities and descriptions, extra rich, fancy and plain Silk, Satin and Mohair Scarfs, Cravats, Ties and Handkerchiefs; Suspenders of various qualities. Black, White, and Colored Kid, plain, figured, and colored silk, silk and woollen, thibbet and cotton Gloves. Also, a full assortment of

HATS:

Beaver and Moleskin, of the latest style and fashion, round and square crowned sporting Hats: blue and black cloth and glazed silk Caps; silk and Gingham Umbrellas. Indeed every article in his line, too numerous to mention, as

MERCHANT TAILOR,

to which, as before observed, he solicits a call from the public, also a share of public patronage, and feels, as he ever shall, grateful for former favors conferred upon him.

In addition to the above, the subscriber has always on hand a large and general assortment of

Ready Made Clothing,

which will be sold at prices as low, and on as good terms, as can be purchased at any other establishment in Wilmington.

M. H. S. KELLY,

has also recently returned from New York, where he spent two months during the summer for personally gaining and acquiring all the latest styles and systems of cutting, in which line, as Cutter, he has not his superior. He will continue to have charge of the Tailoring department. When in N. York I selected some of the best workmen that could be obtained, who have arrived. With the many advantages the subscriber has, he flatters himself that all work entrusted to his care will give entire satisfaction; should any article, when made, prove otherwise, the party is at liberty to return it on his hands.

V. R. PIERSON.

Jan. 31st, 1845.—[20-tf] *Market st.*

SALT.

4,000 BUSHELS Turks' Island Salt afloat, just arrived. For sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.

Jan. 10.—[17-3tis

WE are authorized to announce Mr. THOS. L. HOLMES, as a candidate for the Constable's office for the town of Wilmington, at the ensuing election. For which office, he solicits the suffrage of his friends and fellow-citizens.

Jan'y 24, 1845. 19-t. e.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

DISTRICT OF OCRACOKE, N. C.,
January 14th, 1845.

SEALED Proposals will be received at this Office until the 20th day of February, 1845, for building a Marine Hospital, on the Island of Portsmouth, in this District, of the following dimensions and in accordance with a plan approved of by the Secretary of the Treasury, and now in this Office,

SPECIFICATIONS.

Dimensions of the main building, 50 feet long, by 40 wide, to be elevated 4 feet, single story, 14 feet elevation, with roof suited to dimensions, a passage through the centre, and galleries 10 feet wide in the front, and rear of the building, with 4 rooms 20 feet square, the garret with two or three windows at each end, to be divided into compartments, and fitted up for store rooms, and for the attendants &c.; to this main building is to be attached a wing or shed at each end, 20 feet wide & extending from the outer tier of the front, to the outer tier of the portico, each of these wings to contain two wards, 20 feet square, with four smaller rooms, the wings to have a shed roof to suit; the building to be erected on substantial heart of pine piers, timber at least 12 inches square, to be filled in with stone all three feet below the surface, to have piles or blocks in the intermediate spaces, with four chimneys and eight fire places, and two piazzas, or vestibules, 50 by 10, supported by 6 turned columns, each with appropriate balustrade and rails in front, with steps and rails to correspond, the front and rear doors to have transen and side lights; the whole frame to be of the largest dimensions for such a building with 16 pannel doors and 24 windows, 14 by 10 lights, with blinds or shutters; the exterior of the house to be first covered with 1¼ inch boards, tongued and grooved, afterwards to be covered on every side with juniper or cypress shingles, dressed to equal thickness in 5 inch courses, as also the roof; the interior of the building to be finished throughout in a neat, plain and workmanlike manner; the floors to be of quartered boards, the frame outside, plank, and floors to be of the best yellow pine, the interior to be finished with northern or yellow pine, at the option of the Agent of the United States; the whole to have two substantial coats of paint, to be lathed and plastered with the best quality of stone lime throughout, the chimneys to be built of hard and well formed brick; all to be finished as above stated, and to the entire satisfaction of the Agent of the U. States, and to be completed within six months from the time of the contract is closed.

Approved bonds will be required for the completion of the work, according to contract; the work and materials are to be approved of by a superintendent to be appointed for that purpose; payments will be made as it progresses not to exceed two-thirds of the actual value of materials on the ground, and work done, and in sums not less than one thousand dollars.

S. BROWN, *Collector.*

Jan'y 17, 1845 18-5t

New Boarding House.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a *Boarding House* at the well known stand formerly occupied by W. R Larkins, on Market-street. He would take occasion to state, that he has fitted up the house in the very best style, and that his table will be as good as any other house of the kind in Wilmington. His terms will be moderate, and he promises to spare no pains in making those comfortable who may be pleased to favor him with their patronage. N. F. BOURDEAUX.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 17th, 1845. 18-tf

Just Arrived.

Per brig Champlain, from Portland,

100 BALES prime Eastern Hay,
15000 hard Bricks,
100 barrels planting Potatoes, for sale by G. W. DAVIS.

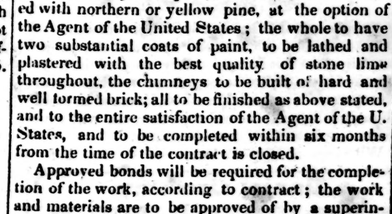
Jan'y 17, 1844 2

Molasses.

100 HHDS. on board brig Edward Blake, just in from Martinique, for sale by

Jan'y 17, 1845. (2) G. W. DAVIS.

MASONIC NOTICE!



ST. JOHN'S LODGE No. 1.

BRETHREN:

YOU are hereby summoned to assemble at the residence of the late Brother Jarvis Marble, at Sneed's Ferry, in Onslow County, for the purpose of performing funeral ceremonies over his remains, on Sunday the 2d day of February next. Punctual attendance is particularly requested. Brethren from the neighboring Lodges, and all Masons in good standing, are respectfully invited to attend. A discourse will be delivered on the occasion. S. D. WALLACE, W. M.

W. A. BURR, Sec'ty.

January, 17, 1845. 18-3t

Information Wanted.

IF there is now living any officer or soldier of the Revolution, or any relative or friend of JOHN ROSS, formerly of —— North Carolina, who can give any information respecting the services or discharge of said Ross in the Revolution, they will be generously rewarded by communicating such facts as may be within their knowledge to N. J. THOMAS, Post Master, Eden, Hancock Co., Maine, where they may hear something perhaps to their advantage.

John Ross enlisted in Capt. Williams' Co. 4th Regiment, in 1777, for and during the war.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to express his gratitude for the patronage extended to him since he came to Wilmington, and to make known that he has just returned from New York, and having received the agency of a

Blind & Sash Factory

in that city, which furnishes those articles of the best kind, he offers them at the following prices: say Blinds at 62½ cents per superficial foot, and Sashes at the prices below, primed and painted.

8 by 10	11 cts. pr light.	10 by 14	17 cts pr light.
9 by 11	12 " "	10 by 15	18 " "
9 by 12	13 " "	10 by 16	19 " "
10 by 12	14 " "	11 by 16	20 " "
10 by 13	15 " "	12 by 16	21 " "

He is also agent for two

MARBLE YARDS

and will furnish *Tomb-tops, Headstones, and Monuments*, made in the best style, of Egypt an or American Marble, at reasonable prices. Marble Mantels, &c., furnished likewise. Orders promptly attended to.

JAMES H MILMORE.

December 13, 1844. 13-tf

BLANK WARRANTS—for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Wilmington Market,

WHOLESALE PRICES.—Jan. 31, 1845.

BACON—Hams,		a	9
Middlings,	6½	a	7½
Shoulders,	5½	a	6½
Western,	5	a	6
BEESWAX,	26	a	27
BUTTER,	15	a	18
BEEF, bbl. mess,	6 00	a	8 00
prime,	4 50	a	5 50
CORN,	45	a	50
" Meal,	60	a	65
COFFEE,	7½	a	8
COTTON,	4½	a	5½
CANDLES, tallow,	10	a	12
sperm,	30	a	35
FEATHERS,	30	a	35
FLOUR,	4 50	a	5 50
HAY, Northern, per 100 lbs.	75	a	80
IRON,	4 75	a	5 50
LARD,	8	a	9
Western,	6	a	00 7
LIME, Thomastown,	90	a	1 00
LUMBER—Steam mill,			
W. boards, plank & scant.			12 00
Quarter flooring,			14 00
Bill lumber extra prices.			
River. Flooring boards,	10	a	11 00
wide, do.	8 00	a	
Scantling,	8 00	a	0 00
Timber,	5 00	a	6 50
MOLASSES,	25	a	28
MACKEREL, No 1 retail,	14	a	00 00
2, "	12	a	00 00
3,	00	a	7 00
NAILS,	5	a	5½
NAVAL STORES, soft, Turpt.		a	2 12½
hard, ½ price,			
Tar,		a	1 30
Pitch,		a	1 00
Rosin No. 1,	1 50	a	1 60
" 2,	90	a	1 00
" 3,	35	a	40
Sp. Turpt.	33	a	35
OIL, Sperm,		a	85
PEASE, Ground,	80	a	90
Black eye,	55	a	65
Cow,	45	a	50
PORK,	9 00	a	11 00
fresh	4½	a	5
RICE,	200	a	8 00
rough, bush			70
SALT, Turks Island, bushe	30	a	33
Liverpool, sack,		a	1 50
SOAP,	5	a	8
SHINGLES, country,	1 50	a	2 25
contract,	3 50	a	4 00
SPIRITS, Northern Rum,	32	a	35
Gin,	30	a	38
Whiskey,	30	a	33
STEEL,	12½	a	25
STAVES, W. O. Hhd. rough,	12 00	a	15 00
dressed,			20 00
R. O. Hhd. rough,	8 00	a	10 00
dressed,	16 00	a	12 00
SUGAR, West India,	6½	a	8½
New Orleans,	5½	a	6
loaf	10	a	12
TALLOW,	6½	a	7½
TOBACCO, leaf,	4	a	
VARNISH,	20	a	22
WINES, Madeira,	70	a	2 00
Port,			2 25
Malaga,	40	a	50

THE MARKETS.

NAVAL STORES.—3,000 or 4,000 bbls—only about enough for distilling purposes, have reached our market the past week. The article has, however, receded from last week's quotations to $2 12½. *Tar*—we quote at $1 30.

GRAIN.—*Corn*.—Stock in stores abundant; sales have been made from vessel, at 42½ a 50 cents, according to quantity. Prices tending downwards.

OATS.—None in market—last sales 40 c'ts per bushel.

GOW PEAS.—At auction, on Monday last, sold at 40 c'ts per bushel.

HAY.—No arrival of this article since last Thursday. The price in store is 75 a 80 c'ts.

LUMBER.—Wide boards and Scantling—last sales at $8 25. Flooring boards, we quote at $10 a $11. Timber $4 a 6½.—Market well supplied.

FREIGHTS.—Scarce, and will probably decline, unless the River rises.

NEW YORK MARKET, Jan. 22.

Turpentine, Wilmington, soft	$2 62½	a	$3 00
" North county "	2 50	a	2 62
Tar,	1 68¾	a	1 75
Rice,	2 87½	a	3 25
Cotton	3¾	a	8½

BANK RATES OF EXCHANGE, WILMINGTON.

Bank checks on Philadelphia,	½	pr. ct.	perm
" " New York,	½	"	"
" " Boston,	½	"	"

RATES OF FREIGHT HENCE TO NEW YORK,

Naval Stores, 35 cts. per barrel,
Rice, 12½ cts. per hundred
Cotton, $1 per bale.
Cotton goods and yarns, 50 cts. pr. bale.
Tobacco, $2 50 per hogshead.
Lumber, $6 a $6 50 per m.

Rates of Exchange in New York.

Boston par		Savannah	¾ a ⅞
Philadelphia	¼ dis.	Mobile	5 a 5½
Baltimore	¼ dis.	New Orleans pm.	½ a ¾
Washington	½ dis.	St. Louis	1½ a 2
Richmond,	1½ a 1½	Louisville	¾ a 1
Raleigh	1½ a 2	Cincinnati	a 1½
Wilmington	1½ a 1½	Nashville	2 a 2½
Charleston	½ a	Apalachicola	1½ a 2
Augusta	¾ a ⅞	Treas. Notes par	½ a pr.
Macon	2 a —	Bills on London	5½ a 5¾
Columbus	2 a	do. on France	5f. 45

Arrivals and Departures of the MAILS.

Northern Mail is due daily at 12 m., and is closed daily at 10 p. m.

Southern mail is due daily at 8 a. m., and is closed daily at 12 m.

Smithville due daily at 8 a. m., and is closed daily at 12 m.

Fayetteville mail via. Clinton and Warsaw, is due Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12 m, and is closed same days at 10 p. m.

Fayetteville mail via. Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrook's and Robinson's, due Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 9 a. m., and depart the same days at 10 a. m.

Taylor's Bridge, Harrel's store, Black River Chapel, Mores Creek, and Long Creek, due every Thursday at 6 p. m. and departs every Friday at 6 a. m.

Onslow Court House, Sneed's Ferry, Stump Sound, and Topsail Sound, due every Monday at 4 p. m. and departs Friday at 6 a. m.

$10 REWARD.—RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Thursday, the 2nd of January, 1845, a negro man by the name of BEN, about twenty-seven years old, light complected, slow spoken, a little stooped in the shoulders, and about five feet 10 inches high. The said boy I purchased of John W. King of Brunswick county, where he is supposed to be lurking, or in Wilmington, where he has a wife. The above reward will be paid on delivery of said slave either in my residence, on Moore's Creek, or lodged in Wilmington Jail, so I may get him. JOS. P. MOORE.

January 6th, 1845. 17-tf

Sabbath Evening.

[BY G. D. PRENTICE.]

How calmly sinks the parting sun!
Yet twilight lingers still,
And beautiful as dreams of Heaven,
It slumbers on the hill.
Earth sleeps, with all her glorious things,
Beneath the Holy Spirit's wings,
And, rendering back the hues above,
Seems resting in a trance of Love.

Round yonder rock the forest trees,
In shadowy groups recline,
Like nuns at evening bowed in prayer,
Around their holy shrine.
And through their leaves their night winds blow,
So calm and still—their music low,
Seems the mysterious voice of prayer
Soft echoed on the evening air.

And yonder western throng of clouds,
Retiring from the sky,
So calmly move so softly glow,
They seem to Fancy's eye,
Bright creatures of a better sphere,
Come down at noon to worship here,
And from their sacrifice of love,
Returning to their home above.

The blue isles of the golden sea,
The night arch floating high,
The flowers that gaze upon the heavens,
The bright streams leaping by,
Are living with religion—deep
On earth and sea its glories sleep
And mingle with the star-light rays,
Like the soft light of parted days.

The spirit of the holy eve
Comes through the silent air
To feeling's hidden spring, and wakes
A gush of music there!
And the fair depths of ether beam
So passing fair we almost dream
That we can rise and wander through
The open paths of trackless blue!

Each soul is filled with glorious dreams,
Each pulse is beating wild,
And thought is soaring to the shrine
Of glory undefiled!
And holy aspirations start
Like blessed Angels from the heart,
And bind—for earth's dark ties are riven—
Our spirits to the gates of Heaven.

Lover's Song at Twilight.

[BY MRS. BROOKS.]

Day, in melting purple dying,
Blossoms all around me sighing,
Fragrance from the lilies straying,
Zephyr, with my ringlets playing,
Yet but waken my distress—
I am sick of loneliness.

Thou to whom I love to hearken,
Come, ere night around me darken;
Though thy softness but deceives me,
Say thou 'rt true, and I'll believe thee.
Veil, if ill, thy soul's intent,
Let me think it innocent.

Save thy toiling, save thy treasure;
All I ask is friendship's pleasure;
Let the shining ore lie darkling,
Bring no gem in lustre sparkling;
Gifts and gold are naught to me,
I would only look on thee.

Tell to thee the high-wrought feeling,
Ecstacy but in revealing;
Paint to thee the deep sensation,
Rapture in participation,
Yet but torture, if comprest,
In a lone unfriended breast.

Absent still! Ah! come and bless me!
Let these eyes again caress thee;
Once, in caution, I could fly thee;
Now I nothing could deny thee;
In a look if death there be,
Come, and I will gaze on thee!

Bear Up! Despair not!

[BY MARY HOWITT.]

There is a land where beauty cannot fade,
Nor sorrow dim the eye;
Where true love shall not droop, nor be dismay'd,
And none shall ever die!
Where is that land, oh where?
For I would hasten there.
Tell me—I fain would go,
For I am wearied with a heavy wo!
The beautiful have left me all alone;
The true, the tender, from my path have gone!
Oh guide me with thy hand,
If thou dost know that land,
For I am burdened with oppressive care,
And I am weak and fearful with despair.
Where is it? tell me where.

Friend, thou must trust to Him who trod before
The desolate paths of life;
Must bear in meekness, as he mekely bore,
Sorrow and pain and strife!
Think how the Son of God
These thorny paths hath trod;
Think how he longed to go,
Yet tarried out, for thee, the appointed wo;
Think of his weariness in places dim,
Where no man comforted or cared for Him!
Think of the blood-like sweat,
With which his brow was wet—
Yet how He prayed, unaided and alone,
In that great agony, "Thy will be done!"
Friend, do not thou despair:
Christ, from his heaven of heavens, will hear thy prayer.

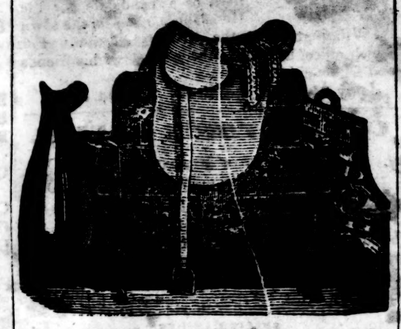
From the Evening Mirror.

Wife.

Of all the titles, woman fair—
Dear woman—here can ever bear—
Though all are holy words to me,
Associate in my heart to be,
With holy thoughts and things—
Yet one among them ever brings
Such gushing feelings on its wings—
Such memories of Love and Care—
Or Trust and Faith in days that were—
Of Hope and Joy for time to come—
Of Truth—of Chastity—and Home—
That of all others, that I feel,
I love the best in woe or weal;
It is not Sister—Lover—Bride;
'Tis dearer far than all beside!
In all the checquered way of life;
Her hand in mine, I'll whisper—Wife!

SADDLES.

HARNESSES, TRUNKS, &C.



A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of GOODS, in the above line, of my own manufacture, constantly on hand, and for sale at prices to suit the times. Saddles and Harness made to order, and Carriages retrimmed at short notice. Also, **Charlottes, Buggies,** and **Trotting Waggons,** together with a general assortment of Northern *Sole Leather and Shoemakers Findings.*

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call at the old stand, Market street, one door east of T. W. Brown's jewelry store.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 27, 1844. 1-1y

Feathers.

3000 LBS. live Geese Feathers, in bags from 10 to 100 lbs., just received per steamer Wm. B. Meares. For sale by

Oct. 10, 1844. GEO. W. DAVIS.

WINDOW SASHES—BLINDS and DOORS.

THE subscriber is agent for one of the best manufactories at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles, which will be boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short notice. Persons about to contract for buildings, will find it to their interest to call and examine prices before sending their orders abroad.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Sept. 27, 1844. 1-1y

MUSIC.

MRS. **COOKE** adops this method of informing her former Pupils and the public generally that she is now ready to give instructions in Music, as heretofore, at her residence near the corner of Nun and Fourth streets; and in cases where the distance is an objection, she will wait no her Pupils at their own dwellings.

Wilmington, Oct. 11, 1844. 4-tf

Daniel Cromlay,

BOOT MAKER,

Front Street, opposite the Chronicle office,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has made arrangements to manufacture work entirely adopted to the present times, for CASH.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOOTS made after the latest FRENCH STYLES.

In the manufacture of his work, he will allow none to compete with him in any particular. The work made shall give entire satisfaction.

D. C. will take pleasure in shewing the different kinds of work to all who will favor him with a call. [Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-1y

Chronicle will please copy.

Dwelling for Rent.

THE commodious brick tenement on the corner of Front and Market-sts., which has been recently painted and repaired. It is well calculated for a boarding house, having a large yard and all necessary out houses. Apply to

W. C. LORD, or
M. LONDON.

Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-tf

NOTICE.

A **Carriage & Horses** will be kept in readiness at the *HANOVER HOUSE,* to convey Passengers to and from the Rail Road and Steamboat, and will also be let to parties of pleasure, families, &c. JOHN CHRISTIAN.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-tf

Old Nash Brandy.

10 BBLS. old Nash Brandy, a prime article, warranted 10 years old. For sale by G. W. DAVIS.

Oct. 25, 1844.—6-tf

CORN.

Corn always on hand, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by WM. COOKE.

Sept. 20th, 1844. 1-tf.

SPLENDID FALL and WINTER

GOODS.

THE subscriber wishes to announce to his patrons and the public in general, that he has now returned from the North, where he has been for some time selecting an elegant and extensive assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

of the latest and most beautiful patterns suitable for the season, which he is prepared to make up in the neatest and most fashionable style to please the taste of the day.

Together with a large and complete assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

which he will sell lower than those *pretended* cheap stores in the town, if the public will favor him with a call before purchasing elsewhere.

This clothing has been got up under my own superintendence while at the North; and I made arrangements to have a new supply by the arrivals of the packets from Philadelphia.

I have engaged some of the *BEST WORKMEN* I could find in New York and Philadelphia. I am determined not to be outdone here or elsewhere in my line of business.

CHARLES BARR,
Merchant Tailor,

At Mr. Peirson's former stand on Market street.

Oct. 11th, 1844.—[4tf

FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

STALLS Nos. 2 & 4.

THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of

BEEF, PORK AND LAMB,

at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the *best,* for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish.

☞ Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.

JOSEPH M. TILLY.

Oct. 18, 1844. 5-tf

LETTER SHEET & FOOLSCAP BILLS OF LADING, for sale at this office.

Wilmington

HAT AND CAP STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having taken the store on Market street, formerly occupied by S. M. West, which he has fitted up expressly for the business, is now opening with a very handsome assortment of

HATS & CAPS.

My arrangements with one of the best manufactories at the North are such that I can furnish all kinds of *HATS* and *CAPS* at the lowest possible prices. My stock of Hats will at all times consist of Beaver, fine Nutria, Black Nutria, Muskrat, black and drab Russia, Brush, Black, and Pearl Cassimere, Coney, and a large assortment of black and drab Wool Hats, and a handsome assortment of mens' and boys'

SPORTING HATS,

of various styles, shape, and color. Also, a large assortment of mens', boys', and infants' **Caps,** of almost every style and quality. French dress star patterns, French dress pocket, Ole Bull plush Bands, soft finished Guards, boys' Guards, youths' Parisians, Silk Velvet, Velveteen, glazed Lawns, Sealette, Otter, Seal, Muskrat, Robinson, Infant Jockey, &c. &c. &c. Which I will sell at wholesale or retail very low for cash.

Country merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock before purchasing, as I can sell them as cheap as they can buy in New York.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to Ironing over Hats. CORNELIUS MYERS.

Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-tf

PRINCE'S

Linnæan Botanic Garden
And Nurseries,

FLUSHING, L. I., NEAR NEW YORK.

THE NEW DESCRIPTIVE Catalogues (which have cost over $700) of the TREES, PLANTS, and SEEDS at this Establishment, will be sent gratis to every *post paid* applicant, by addressing WILLIAM R. PRINCE & CO.

Flushing, October, 1844.—[11

LIVERY STABLES.

SINCE my LIVERY STABLES were destroyed by fire in August last. I have erected on the same lot on Second st., and have now in use, another large, comfortable, and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not superior to any in this State.

For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me by my friends and the public, I return my most grateful thanks, and hope by diligent and proper attention to my business, to insure a continuation of the same.

I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with good Sheds, and comfortable Stalls, for the accommodation of drovers. All of which, are situated in the most public part of the town, and convenient for trade or business of any kind.

H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-tf.

CARRIET FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of moving to the West, I offer for sale my plantation on Topsail Sound, (called Oakley,) 12 miles and a half from Wilmington; containing four hundred acres, of which, about three hundred and twenty is cleared, the balance heavily timbered, and in point of fertility, are equal, if not superior to any lands on the Sound, and particularly adapted to Corn and Ground Peas. The improvements on this place, are nearly all new, the dwelling House having recently undergone a thorough repair. New Barn, Stables, Waggon House, and all necessary out buildings. The dwelling House is situated on a high bluff, overlooking the ocean, with a fine inlet in front, and as regards beauty, health, and convenience to the best Fish and Oysters, is not surpassed by any other residence on the coast. Further description would be unnecessary as it is presumed that those wishing to purchase would first view the premises. I am determined on selling, and a bargain may be had. M. C. NIXON.

Nov. 1, 1844. 7-tf

Molasses.

82 HHDS. Martinique, new crop,
120 Hhds. Cuba,
60 Bbls. New Orleans,
for sale by BARRY & BRYANT.

Nov. 15, 1844. 9-tf.

Coal,

LOOSE and in Hhds., just received from Philadelphia, per schr. Ellen, for sale by G. W. DAVIS.

Nov. 1st, 1844.

PROSPECTUS OF THE "DISTRICT DEMOCRAT,"

(OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA.)

THE Undersigned propose to publish in the Town of Oxford, Granville County, North Carolina, a paper to be entitled the "DISTRICT DEMOCRAT," devoted to Politics, Agriculture, and General Intelligence, provided a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to justify them in the undertaking. They deem it unnecessary to enter into a minute detail of their political tenets, but think it will suffice to say, that they are opposed to the political measures of the miscalled *Whig* Party; believing them to be submissive of our Constitution, dangerous to our civil liberty, injurious to the welfare of our country, and our peace and prosperity as a nation. With such belief, we will oppose by every fair and honorable means, the election of Henry Clay of Kentucky, to the Presidential Chair, as he is the head and leader of that party, and has pledged himself to procure the Federal policy, and carry out to their full extent, the ruinous measures, and dangerous political experiments of the same. Moreover, having openly pledged himself to tamper with the Constitution, under which we have lived so long and so prosperously, and to destroy or mutuilate that power (the Veto,) which is now and was created for its safeguard, we cannot keep from viewing, as must every other true Democrat, his elevation to that seat, which he is now, and has been seeking for so many years, by every means in his power, as an era in the political history of our government, that must be regarded by every true patriot with fair and apprehension, for the consequences that must ensue. Such being our opinions with regard to Mr. Clay's political character, we shall hoist at the head of our columns for President and Vice President of the United States, the nominees of the Democratic National Convention, James K. Polk of Tennessee, and George M. Dallas of Pennsylvania; and shall use every fair and honorable means to ensure their election. To do this, we earnestly solicit at the hands of the Democrats of the 7th Congressional District, a reasonable and competent support; being more numerous they are better able to support a press than the opposite party; and yet in the District where the Democracy have a majority, the Whigs support 3 newspapers, and they have not a single one with the exception of one small sheet.

Taking these things into consideration, we humbly submit, whether justice to themselves, the cause and principles they profess, and a regard for the credit of the District to which they belong, does not demand at their hands some local vehicle of information on political subjects.

COLLINS & STROTHER.

September, 8, 1844.

A QUANTITY of first rate Ash Oars, for sale by Wm. COOKE.

September 19th, 1844.

S. GINO,

TOBACCONIST,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has established a

TOBACCO & FRUIT STORE

in this place, on Market street, adjoining the Post Office, and directly opposite the Carolina Hotel, where he keeps constantly on hand every article in his line, viz:

The very best Imported CIGARS; Chewing TOBACCO of the best quality; SNUFF, Black & Yellow do.; ORANGES, LEMONS, &c. and every description of West India **FRUIT, APPLES, CHESNUTS, ALMONDS,** &c.

OYSTERS.

PICKLED OYSTERS, put up in JARS for the WEST INDIA MARKET, or family use. These OYSTERS are from JAMES RIVER, VA., and are not to be surpassed as regards quality or mode of putting up.

ORDERS thankfully received and promptly attended to.

S. G. solicits the patronage of those wishing to purchase articles in his line, and assures them that as to quality and price his GOODS cannot be beaten in the Wilmington Market.

Nov. 15, 1844. 9-tf.

In Store and for sale by

WM. COOKE,

1000 BUSHELS Turks Island Salt.
600 do. white Corn,
400 bushels Oats, 25 boxes Soap,
3 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
1500 feet Ash Oars, all lengths,
10 bags Laguira Coffee, 10 bbls. Shad,
10 half bbls. Leaf Lard,
19 kegs Goshen Butter,
200 lbs. Brass Kettles, different sizes.
50 bales Hay.

Nov. 8, 1844.

In Store.

GOOD BACON HAMS, best Goshen Butter, sweet Crackers, Soda Biscuit,
Dried canvassed Beef, Corn and Meal,
Canal and Fayetteville Flour,
Laguira, Cuba and Rio Coffee,
Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugar,
Cotton Yarn and Seine Twine,
Crockery Ware, Coffee Mills,
Spades and Shovels, and sundry articles, at lowest prices, by A. J. BATTLE, Ag't.

Nov. 22, 1844.

Liquors and Porter.

40 BBLS. N. E. RUM,
5 do. N. O., do.
5 do. Amn. Brandy,
2 Pipes Holland Gin,
5 eighths Casks do.
5 eighths Cask Cog. Brandy,
6 Casks Porter in qts. and pints.

Just received and for sale by BARRY & BRYANT.

Nov 15, 1844. 9-tf.

CORN and OATS, in quantities to suit purchasers, for sale by WM. COOKE.

BLANK CHECKS—A neat article, for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

THE
GREAT FAMILY NEWSPAPER.
NEW YEAR.
Now is the very nick of time to subscribe for the New Year 1845.
THE PHILADELPHIA
SATURDAY COURIER.
With the Largest Subscription List in the World!

☞TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.☜

For the purpose of facilitating the formation of Clubs, of new, or old subscribers *not in arrears,* we offer the following

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS.

Three copies of the Saturday Courier, 1 year, or one copy for three years,	$5
Seven copies of the Saturday Courier, 1 year,	10
Twelve " " "	15
Seventeen " " "	20
Two " " " and 1 copy of either of the $3 Magazines,	5
Five copies of the Saturday Courier, and 2 copies of either of the $3 Magazines,	10
Five copies of the Saturday Courier, and one copy of Frost's new Pictorial History of America, a $5 book,	10

☞ In fact, whatever offer is made, by any other *Family Journal,* at all approaching in worth, beauty, or pretensions, to the Saturday Courier, will be furnished by us.

The Courier has become so well and favorably known through a triumphantly popular course of fourteen years, that it would be superfluous to say much on that subject here. We may remark, however, that to the industry, talent, and enterprise, which have for years kept this paper a bright exemplar for all its imitators, will continually be added the productions of every available writer, and continued judicious and liberal expenditures will continualy be made, as well in the Literary as the Typographical departments. Our means will always enable us to be in advance of all others, and we shall be so.

HISTORIES OF MODERN REPUBLICS.—A new and important announcement for the coming year, in addition to our already numerous popular features, will be a series of Condensed Histories of Modern Republics, by a fresh and vigorous writer, who will impart a world of important instruction to the rising generation, in this new and entertaining Romance of History.

POPULAR TOPOGRAPHY.—To gratify the growing appetite for a better knowledge of the important features of our great and glorious country, our past exertions shall be redoubled in future to present vivid pictures of American cities, towns, mountains, lakes, rivers, caves, scenery, etc. etc.

OUR ORIGINAL DOMESTIC TALES, ESSAYS, POEMS, &c., will continue regularly to be furnished by the best minds and pens in the country.—These chaste productions are acknowledged to be the best for useful instruction at the family fireside, that appear in any periodical.

OUR ENGRAVINGS comprise subjects in all branches of Art and Nature, suitable for the family circle, and appear in rapid succession.

OUR TRAVELLER is constantly traversing the world, in search of the wonderful and instructive.

OUR AGRICULTURIST occupies weekly an important space with all matters of interest for the noble tillers of the soil.

OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENTS, in Liverpool, London, Ireland, the East, &c., keep us regularly advised of all subjects of special interest.

OUR MARKETS AND PRICES CURRENT, embrace all the earliest advices in reference to the prices of all kinds of grain, produce, &c., the state of Stocks [illegible] and Lands: and our extensive arrangements will hereafter render our Prices Current of inestimable value to the Traveller, Farmer, and Business Classes whatever.

Philadelphia, [illegible] 1844.

BLANK WARRANTS [illegible] JOURNAL OFFICE.

Fresh Beef.

THE subscriber having taken stall No. 6, is prepared to furnish Families and Boarding Houses with the

BEST OF BEEF AND PORK,

on the most reasonable terms, and will deliver it at the house, if required, at all hours. Be sure to call at Stall No. 6.

To those that have *Beef Cattle* to sell on foot, I will give the highest prices the market will afford. JOHN T. HEWIT.

Sep. 21, 1844. 1-tf

ODD FELLOWS' SCHOOL.

THIS Institution will be re-opened on the 15th of October, under the charge of Mr. Robert McLaughlin, assisted by competent Female Teachers in the Young Ladies Department. The scholastic year will be divided into two sessions of 22 weeks each. The price of Tuition will be six dollars ($6) per session, for the following branches, viz:

Orthography, Reading, English Grammar, Penmanship, Natural Sciences, History, Geography, Composition, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry Vocal Music, French and German languages. An extra charge of 75 cents per session will be made for Music, and Five dollars per quarter for French and German.

Books and Stationery will be furnished by the Trustees without charge. The system will be the same as heretofore taught in the school.

☞ Tickets to be had at the Store of B. L. Hoskins.

OWEN FENNELL,
B. L. HOSKINS,
JOHN McRAE,
J. BALLARD,
J. D. GARDNER,
T. H. HOWEY,
ALEX'R McRAE,
} Trustees

October 4, 1844. 3-tf

BOOTS & SHOES.

CHEAP, AT THE SIGN OF THE

MAMMOTH BOOT.

I AM now opening a large assortment of **Boots & Shoes,** of my own manufacture, made of the best stock, and in the most fashionable manner, which for durability cannot be surpassed.

As heretofore, I sell for **CASH,** and offer my goods at very reduced prices, **Cheaper** than they have ever before been offered in this market at **WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.**

Having employed the most *superior workmen,* **BOOTS** will be made to order, in the most approved **Philadelphia** style. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Nov. 29, 1844. [11-6m] J. PUNDERFORD.

FOR CHRISTMAS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity that he has just received a fresh supply of the best Wine Vinegar, which he will sell at 25 cents per gallon, also, the best sweet Cider at do. do.

Dry white Havanna Sugar, for Cakes, or family use, at 10 cents per lb., with a general assortment of fresh Fruit, such as

Smyrna Figs; Bordeaux Prunes, in fancy boxes; fresh Zante Currants; superior Havana Pine Apples;
CITRON;
Cordial Drops; Jujube Paste.

—ALSO—

Best FRENCH CORDIAL, by the dozen bottles.

His assortment comprises all kinds of Fruit, Confectionary, and Toys. All the above named articles will be disposed of at the most moderate prices.

M. LUCIANI.

P. S.—I would like to call the attention of the public that I have a celebrated

COUGH CANDY,

which has been already established and pronounced a certain cure. Also, express my thanks for the patronage I have received, and hope a continuance of the same.

Dec. 20, 1844. 14-tf.

Notice.

THE subscriber has returned from the North with a large and carefully selected stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stugs, Glassware, Shop Furniture, Surgical Instruments, Perfumery,

&c. &c.,

to which the attention of Physicians, country merchants, and the public generally, is respectfully invited. His stock of Drugs and Medicines comprises every article usually called for in that line—Warranted of genuine quality, for the supply of Physicians. A beautiful assortment of Pocket, Tooth, Cupping, and Amputating Instruments, Scarificators, Catheter's spring and thumb Lancets, Patent Enema Machines, Trusses of every description, medicine spoons, nipple shells, breast glasses, sucking bottles, horse spring Lancets and Fleams, &c.

The shop furniture consists in part of tinctures, salt-mouth and specie cap'd Bottles, from 1 gallon to ½ oz., graduated glasses, pill tiles, spatulas, funnels, iron and composition mortars, scales and weights, ointment and extract pots, and prescription vials.

Among his perfumery will be found a choice assortment of fancy, plain and shaving soaps, and in great variety, tooth, hair and clothes brushes, a choice collection of toilet powders and puffs, Persian scented bags, smelling bottles, hair oils, dressing, fine ivory, and tortoise shell pocket combs, rose water, German and other colognes, &c., Castile, common, brown and yellow soaps, starch, spices, lamp glasses and wicks, winter bleached sperm oil, linseed, olive, sweet and train oils, ink, and writing paper, and a variety of other things usually kept in establishments of the kind.

Particular care has been taken in selecting the

Patent Medicines,

which in every instance have been purchased of either the patentees or their accredited agents.

A choice collection of *Segars, Snuff, Tobacco,* &c.

As the greater part of the above has been purchased for cash, he is determined no other house in the State shall UNDERSELL HIM. Therefore, Physicians will do well to give him a trial before purchasing elsewhere.

He has now facilities for putting up and packing in a style equal to that done at the North.

He would take this opportunity of returning thanks to the Physicians and the public generally for their liberal patronage since his commencement in business, and begs to assure them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of their favors.

All orders from the country promptly attended to. WM. SHAW.

October 18, 1844. 5tf

Coffee.

91 BAGS Rio Coffee,
10 do. Cuba.

Just received and for sale by BARRY & BRYANT.

Nov. 15, 1844. 9-tf.

Prospectus

FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX.

These works have such a wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be published, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two houses of Congress.—The speeches of the members are condensed to bring them into a readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—brevier and nonpariel—on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages.

The Appendix is made up of the President's annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Goverment that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages.

As some persons who may receive this prospectus may wish to subscribe for our regular papers, through which *we speak* to members of Congress and their constituents, we will here state that we publish a daily paper at $10; a semi-weekly paper at $5; and a weekly paper, with a complete index to it, at $3 a year, payable in advance.

TERMS.

For the Congressional Globe, $1 per copy.
For the Appendix, $1 per copy.

Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for $5; twelve copies for $10; and so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters written by themselves, containing money for subscriptions.

The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 10th of December next, at farthest.

☞No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, Nov. 11, 1844.

In Store.

25 HHDS. prime Leaf Tobacco,
25 Bbls. Porto Rico Sugar,
10 Bbls. prime Porto Rico Molasses,
10 Tierces Salmon,
20 Hhds. Grate Coal,

For sale low by GEO. W. DAVIS.

Oct. 10, 1844.

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS.

HAVING understood that the Inspectors of Turpentine will discontinue to act as agents in selling the article the same being contrary to law. Under these circumstances I am induced to offer my services as agent to all makers of Turpentine who may favor me with their custom. I will attend to the selling of the same for 1 per. cent. Commissions. JOHN HALL.

March 15, 1844. 10-tf

Notice.

CANDY AND CONFECTIONARY *MANUFACTORY.*

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Wilmington and the State of North Carolina, that it is four months since he has established himself in Wilmington in the above line of business—of which, I offer to furnish to any purchaser by the wholesale at ten per cent. lower than the New York market, and which I warrant to be fresh and as good as can be manufactured in any part of the U. States.

ALSO

Pastry, Cakes and Pyramids

For Weddings or Parties, prepared at the shortest notice.

LEMON SYRUP by the single bottle or dozen, made from fresh fruit and superior to any ever offered in this market. Lemons, Oranges and all kinds of FOREIGN FRUIT always on hand, *Wholesale and Retail.* All orders promptly attended to and carefully packed.

M. LUCIANI.

Notice.

THE subscriber has lately been appointed Inspector of Naval Stores, and respectfully solicits a share of patronage from his Country friends and the public generally.

C. B. MORRIS.

March 15, 1841. 10-tf

Agency.

THE Inspectors in this place having ceased to act as agents in the sale of Turpentine and Tar, the employment of agents for that purpose will, therefore, in many cases, become necessary.

The subscriber tenders his services to all makers of those articles, charging the very moderate commission of 1 per cent. To those who may favor him with their confidence and patronage, he pledges his devoted attention to their interest in making sales, and promptness in making returns.

☞ He will also attend to the sale of Lumber and Timber. JAMES A. KING

March 15, 1844 10-tf

COUNTRY AGENTS.

THE undersigned take pleasure in returning thanks for the liberal patronage which they have had from the public generally, and being desirous to continue the business of all who may think proper to intrust produce to their care; we would also inform our friends and the public, that all Turpentine and Tar sent to us will be sold for one per cent. G. P. & R. H. GRANT.

March 22, 1844. 11-tf

DENTISTRY.

W. WARE,

DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY,

and Member of the American Society of Dental Surgeons,

PERFORMS all operations upon the Teeth. Teeth inserted from one to a full set, and upon the principle of Atmospheric Pressure in all cases where it is applicable.

Office, 3 doors below the south-west corner of Front and Market streets, up stairs.

☞ REFERENCE, the Citizens generally.

March 1, 1844 6-tf

TEMPERANCE.

THE WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY of Wilmington, will hold its regular meetings every FRIDAY NIGHT in the Masonic Hall, commencing at 7 o'clock. Ladies and gentlemen, citizens and strangers, are invited.

December 27, 844

Just Arrived.

CANAL Flour—Buckwheat—Meal, and old Bacon Hams.

A. J. BATTLE, Ag't.

December 27, 1844